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► To cite this version:

Vestislav Apostolov, Yann Rollin. ALE scalar-flat Kähler metrics on non-compact weighted projective spaces. 2016. hal-01213078v2

HAL Id: hal-01213078

<https://hal.science/hal-01213078v2>

Preprint submitted on 18 Mar 2016

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ALE SCALAR-FLAT KÄHLER METRICS ON NON-COMPACT WEIGHTED PROJECTIVE SPACES

VESTISLAV APOSTOLOV AND YANN ROLLIN

ABSTRACT. We construct new explicit toric scalar-flat Kähler ALE metrics with orbifold singularities, which we use to obtain smooth extremal Kähler metrics on appropriate resolutions of orbifolds.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we apply the formalism from [5, 6] in order to generalize the construction of scalar-flat Kähler *asymptotically locally euclidean* (ALE) metrics, defined on the total space of the vector bundle $\mathcal{O}(-r) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^n$ (see e.g. [23, 31, 27, 29, 22]) to a family of scalar-flat Kähler non-compact ALE orbifolds, called *non-compact weighted projective spaces*.

Using the Arezzo–Pacard gluing theory, non-compact weighted projective spaces are then used as building blocks for the construction of new extremal Kähler metrics (in the sense of Calabi) on certain resolutions of a large class of extremal orbifolds. More precisely, we show that extremal Kähler orbifolds with singularities of type \mathfrak{I} admit resolutions endowed with extremal Kähler metrics as well, in suitable Kähler classes (cf. §1.2).

1.1. New scalar-flat ALE Kähler metrics on non-compact weighted projective spaces. Let

$$\mathbf{a} = (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m), \text{ with } m \geq 2 \text{ and } a_j > 0,$$

be a $(m+1)$ -tuple of positive integers. In the sequel, \mathbf{a} shall be referred to as a *weight-vector*. Non-compact weighted projective spaces are then defined as follows:

Definition A. *The non-compact weighted projective space $\mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m}^m$ associated to the weight-vector \mathbf{a} is the complex orbifold obtained as the quotient of the open set*

$$\left\{ (z_0, z_1, \dots, z_m) : (z_1, \dots, z_m) \neq (0, \dots, 0) \right\} \subset \mathbb{C}^{m+1}$$

by the \mathbb{C}^ -action*

$$\rho_{\mathbf{a}}(\lambda)(z_0, z_1, \dots, z_m) = (\lambda^{-a_0} z_0, \lambda^{a_1} z_1, \dots, \lambda^{a_m} z_m).$$

Date: March 18, 2016.

V.A. was supported in part by an NSERC discovery grant and is grateful to the Institute of Mathematics and Informatics of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences where a part of this project was realized. Y.R. was supported in part by the ANR grant EMARKS and by CNRS during his visit at the UMI lab of Montréal. He is grateful to UQAM for hosting him in Montréal where this joint work started. The authors are very grateful to the anonymous referee for her/his many valuable suggestions which greatly improve the paper. They also thank Jeff Viaclovsky for insightful discussions which led to Theorem 2, David Calderbank and Paul Gauduchon for their constructive comments, and Claudio Arezzo for stimulating discussions and for giving them access to the unpublished work [10].

To avoid dealing with orbifold quotients, we shall also assume

$$\gcd(a_0, \dots, a_m) = 1$$

which insures that $\mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m}^m$ is a simply connected orbifold, see e.g. [6, Rem. 2].

Example 1. Note that the total space of the line bundle $\mathcal{O}(-r) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^{m-1}$ is isomorphic to the weighted projective space $\mathbb{C}P_{-r, 1, \dots, 1}^m$. The bundle projection $\mathcal{O}(-r) \simeq \mathbb{C}P_{-r, 1, \dots, 1}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^{m-1}$ is given by

$$[z_0 : z_1 : \dots : z_m] \mapsto [z_1 : \dots : z_m]$$

in homogeneous coordinates. Weighted projective spaces have in general orbifold singularities. However, in the particular case when $\mathbf{a} = (r, 1, \dots, 1)$, it is a smooth complex manifold.

We can now state one of our main results:

Theorem A. *For any $m \geq 2$, the orbifold $\mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m}^m$ admits a scalar-flat Kähler ALE metric $g_{\mathbf{a}}$ with quotient singularity at infinity $\mathbb{C}^m/\Gamma_{\mathbf{a}}$, where $\Gamma_{\mathbf{a}}$ is the finite cyclic sub-group of $U(m)$ generated by*

$$\gamma = \text{diag}(\xi^{a_1}, \dots, \xi^{a_m}) \in U(m),$$

where ξ is a primitive a_0 -th root of unity. The metric admits a hamiltonian 2-form of order ℓ , where ℓ is the number of different integers $\{a_j, j = 1, \dots, m\}$, and is Ricci-flat if and only if $a_0 = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i$.

In the special case $\mathcal{O}(-r) \simeq \mathbb{C}P_{-r, 1, \dots, 1}^m$, the ALE metrics we get coincide with the well-known Burns–Eguchi–Hanson–LeBrun–Pedersen–Poon–Simanca metrics on the total space of $\mathcal{O}(-r) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^{m-1}$, see e.g. [23, 31, 27, 29].¹ We review this known construction in Section 2 and present the general case in Section 3.

Another interesting special case is when the complex dimension is 2 (i.e. $m = 2$). It has been then brought to our attention by J. Viaclovsky [30] that the conformal geometry of the ALE metric on $\mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, a_2}^2$ in Theorem A should be related to the Bochner-flat (or anti-self-dual) orbi-metrics on the corresponding compact orbi-surface $\mathbb{C}P_{a_0, a_1, a_2}^2$, see [15] for the case $a_0 = r, a_1 = a_2 = 1$. We show in Section 4 that this is indeed the case:

Theorem B. *Let $\mathbb{C}P_{a_0, a_1, a_2}^2$ be the compact weighted projective plane of weight $\mathbf{a} = (a_0, a_1, a_2)$, i.e. the quotient of $\mathbb{C}^3 \setminus \{0\}$ by the \mathbb{C}^* -action $\varphi_{\mathbf{a}}(\lambda)(z_0, z_1, z_2) = (\lambda^{a_0} z_0, \lambda^{a_1} z_1, \lambda^{a_2} z_2)$, endowed with its Bochner-flat Kähler orbi-metric $\tilde{g}_{\mathbf{a}}$, see [13, 33]. Then, on $\mathbb{C}P_{a_0, a_1, a_2}^2 \setminus [1, 0, 0]$, the metric $\tilde{g}_{\mathbf{a}}$ is conformally isometric to the ALE scalar-flat Kähler metric $g_{\mathbf{a}}$ on $\mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, a_2}^2$, given by Theorem A.*

1.2. Resolution of isolated orbifold singularities. ALE spaces appear naturally as ‘bubbles’ at the boundary of the moduli spaces involved in the Donaldson–Tian–Yau conjecture. Such ‘bubbles’, as the metrics constructed in Theorem A, can also be used in conjunction with the gluing theory of [12, 11, 10] as an input for constructing new extremal Kähler metrics.

The action of a finite cyclic subgroup $\Gamma \subset U(m)$ of order $b_0 > 1$ on \mathbb{C}^m is generated, up to a conjugation, by

$$(1.1) \quad \gamma(z_1, \dots, z_m) := (\xi^{b_1} z_1, \dots, \xi^{b_m} z_m),$$

¹The case $m = 2, r = 1$ is due to Burns, $m = 2, r = 2$ to Eguchi–Hanson, $m = 2, r > 2$ to LeBrun, $m > 1, r = 1$ to Simanca, and $m > 2, r > 2$ to Pedersen–Poon and Rollin–Singer.

for a b_0 -th primitive root of unity ξ . We shall encode the relevant information by introducing the $(m+1)$ -tuple of (not necessarily positive) integers $\mathbf{b} = (b_0, \dots, b_m)$ and denoting $\Gamma_{\mathbf{b}}$ the cyclic group generated by (1.1). The complex orbifold $\mathbb{C}^m/\Gamma_{\mathbf{b}}$ has an isolated singularity at the origin if and only if b_0 is coprime with b_j for every $j > 0$, i.e.

$$(1.2) \quad \text{g.c.d}(b_0, b_j) = 1, \quad \forall j \in \{1, \dots, m\}.$$

We say that two $(m+1)$ -tuples of integers $\mathbf{c} = (c_0, \dots, c_m)$ and $\mathbf{b} = (b_0, \dots, b_m)$ are *congruent* (and write $\mathbf{b} \sim \mathbf{c}$) if

$$b_0 = c_0 \text{ and } b_i \equiv c_i \pmod{b_0}, \quad \forall i > 0.$$

The congruence does not change the group $\Gamma_{\mathbf{b}}$.

To state our next result, observe that $\mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m}^m$ has only isolated orbifold singularities if and only if the weight vector $\mathbf{a} = (a_0, \dots, a_m)$ has pairwise coprime components, i.e.

$$(1.3) \quad \text{g.c.d}(a_i, a_j) = 1, \quad \forall i \neq j \in \{0, \dots, m\}.$$

The above condition is obviously stronger than (1.2), i.e. it implies that $\mathbb{C}^m/\Gamma_{\mathbf{a}}$ has an isolated orbifold singularity as well. Finally, we should point out that the weighted projective space $\mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m}^m$ is non-singular if and only if $a_j = 1, \forall j > 0$ (see Example 1).

We are now going to introduce the groups $\Gamma_{\mathbf{b}} \subset \text{U}(m)$ of type \mathfrak{I} .

Definition B. Let $\mathbf{b} = (b_0, \dots, b_m)$ be a $(m+1)$ -tuple of positive integers with $b_0 > 1$, such that $\mathbb{C}^m/\Gamma_{\mathbf{b}}$ is an isolated orbifold singularity, i.e. the condition (1.2) holds. We say that $\Gamma_{\mathbf{b}}$ is of type \mathfrak{I} if either:

- \mathbf{b} is congruent to $\mathbf{a} = (b_0, 1, \dots, 1)$,
- or \mathbf{b} is congruent to a weight vector $\mathbf{a} = (a_0, \dots, a_m)$ such that \mathbf{a} satisfies the condition (1.3), and all the isolated orbifold singularities of $\mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m}^m$ are of type \mathfrak{I} , in the sense that they are all modelled on quotients of \mathbb{C}^m by a group of type \mathfrak{I} .

In practice, in order to check whether \mathbf{b} is of type \mathfrak{I} one can use an inductive process in which, at each stage either (1.3) will fail, or we have to check the above definition for weight vectors $\tilde{\mathbf{b}} = (\tilde{b}_0, \dots, \tilde{b}_m)$ such that $\tilde{\mathbf{b}} \neq \mathbf{b}$ and $|\tilde{b}_i| \leq |b_i|$. We illustrate this by the following examples.

Example 2. Beside the obvious case $\mathbf{b} = (b_0, 1, \dots, 1)$, one can easily check that the following weight vectors

- $\mathbf{b} = (5, 3, 2, 1)$;
- $\mathbf{b} = (q, p, 1, \dots, 1)$, where q and p are two positive coprime integers

define cyclic groups $\Gamma_{\mathbf{b}}$ of type \mathfrak{I} .

In the first case, $\mathbb{C}P_{-5, 3, 2, 1}^3$ has 2 isolated orbifold singularities, modelled on the groups $\Gamma_{\mathbf{c}}$ with \mathbf{c} being one of the 4-ples $(2, -5, 3, 1) \sim (2, 1, 1, 1)$ or $(3, -5, 2, 1) \sim (3, 1, 2, 1)$. The first one is obviously of type \mathfrak{I} , whereas $\mathbf{a} = (3, 1, 2, 1)$ satisfies condition (1.3) and the only isolated orbifold singularity of $\mathbb{C}P_{-3, 2, 1, 1}^3$ is modelled on the cyclic group $\Gamma_{\mathbf{c}}$ with $\mathbf{c} = (2, -3, 1, 1) \sim (2, 1, 1, 1)$ so we conclude $\Gamma_{\mathbf{b}}$ is of type \mathfrak{I} .

A similar inductive procedure shows that the weight vector $\mathbf{b} = (q, p, 1, \dots, 1)$, where q and p are two positive coprime integers is of type \mathfrak{J} . Indeed, at each n -th stage we have to consider an isolated singularity modelled on a weight vector $(q_n, p_n, 1, \dots, 1)$ with q_n, p_n being coprime positive integers (so that (1.3) holds) obtained by performing the Euclidean algorithm with overestimated remainder, starting with $q_0 = q, p_0 = p$. Thus, $p_n < p_{n-1}$ so we will eventually obtain a weight vector of the form $(q_n, 1, \dots, 1)$.

The quotients \mathbb{C}^m/Γ by a group of type \mathfrak{J} are called *singularities of type \mathfrak{J}* . Similarly, a complex orbifold \mathcal{X} with singularities isomorphic to a neighbourhood of singularities of type \mathfrak{J} , will be called *an orbifold with singularities of type \mathfrak{J}* . Singularities of type \mathfrak{J} always admit particular resolutions, as suggested by the above definition. Indeed, if $\Gamma_{\mathbf{b}}$ is of type \mathfrak{J} , then there exists \mathbf{a} congruent to \mathbf{b} , such that $\mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m}^m$ has only singularities of type \mathfrak{J} . In addition, there is a canonical projection (see Section 5)

$$q : \mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^m/\Gamma_{\mathbf{a}}.$$

Thus, $\mathbb{C}^m/\Gamma_{\mathbf{a}} = \mathbb{C}^m/\Gamma_{\mathbf{b}}$ and the above projection can be used to glue a non-compact weighted projective space onto the singularity. By definition, the orbifold singularities of $\mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m}^m$ are all of type \mathfrak{J} . So we can glue further weighted projective spaces of non-compact type onto these singularities. After a finite number of steps, this procedure stops and we have to glue a smooth non-compact weighted projective space $\mathbb{C}P_{-r, 1, \dots, 1}^m$. This construction provides a smooth complex resolution

$$(1.4) \quad \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^m/\Gamma_{\mathbf{b}}.$$

referred to as *a resolution of type \mathfrak{J}* (cf. §5.1 for more details). Notice that resolutions of type \mathfrak{J} need not to be unique.

The above construction of local resolutions readily extends to provide a (generally non unique) resolution

$$\hat{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$$

for any orbifold \mathcal{X} with singularities of type \mathfrak{J} . We shall refer to such a resolution as *a resolution of type \mathfrak{J}* . This leads to one of our main results:

Theorem C. *Suppose (\mathcal{X}, ω) is a compact orbifold with only isolated singularities of type \mathfrak{J} , endowed with an extremal Kähler metric.*

Then every complex resolution $\hat{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ of type \mathfrak{J} admits Kähler extremal metrics in suitable Kähler classes.

1.3. Remarks and Applications.

1.3.1. Characterization of singularities of type \mathfrak{J} . Definition B does not provide an immediate list of all \mathfrak{J} singularities. Thus, it would be nice to obtain a criterion, perhaps in terms of toric geometry, to determine which singularities $\mathbb{C}^m/\Gamma_{\mathbf{b}}$ are of type \mathfrak{J} . We did not succeed solving this arithmetic problem so far, but it looks like an interesting problem motivated by Theorem C.

In order to check that a singularity is of type \mathfrak{J} , we proceed by finding an explicit resolution like in (1.4). In dimension 2, the quotients of the form $\mathbb{C}^2/\Gamma_{\mathbf{b}}$ with $\mathbf{b} = (q, p, 1)$ where p and q are two coprime integers are all of type \mathfrak{J} . Their resolution is the well-known Hirzebruch–Jung resolution (as noticed in Example 2).

Remark 3. In the two dimensional case, Calderbank–Singer [14] constructed directly ALE scalar-flat Kähler metrics on the Hirzebruch–Jung resolution of $\mathbb{C}^2/\Gamma_{q,p,1}$. The Calderbank–Singer metrics together with the relevant gluing theory were used in [29, 32] in order to prove a version of Theorem C for complex surfaces. Thus, Theorem C provides a generalization of these results in higher dimensions. \square

1.3.2. *New examples of extremal Kähler manifolds.* Weighted projective spaces of compact type $\mathbb{C}P_{a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m}^m$ admit extremal Kähler metrics by [13, 33]. Hence, Theorem C applies to every weighted projective space of compact type with singularities of type \mathfrak{I} . In view of Example 2,

- $\mathbb{C}P_{5,3,2,1}^3$;
- $\mathbb{C}P_{q,p,1,\dots,1}^m$, where q and p are two positive coprime integers

are such compact orbifolds, thus they admit resolutions of type \mathfrak{I} , endowed with extremal Kähler metrics.

Quotients are another common way to introduce various families of extremal Kähler orbifold with isolated singularities. Unfortunately, it is generally not easy to tell whether the singularities are of type \mathfrak{I} . For instance one can consider the action of $\Gamma = \Gamma_{q,p,1,1}$ on \mathbb{C}^3 for $q > p > 1$ coprime. This action extends as a holomorphic action to the compactification $\mathbb{C}P^1 \times \mathbb{C}P^1 \times \mathbb{C}P^1$. The quotient $(\mathbb{C}P^1)^3/\Gamma$ has 8 isolated singularities. Many of which are of type \mathfrak{I} . Yet, one of the singularities is modelled on $\mathbb{C}^3/\Gamma_{q,p,1,q-1}$. It is not clear whether this singularity is of type \mathfrak{I} in general, which brings us back to the question raised in §1.3.1.

1.3.3. *Toward smooth scalar-flat ALE metrics.* It seems reasonable to expect a version of Theorem C adapted to ALE spaces endowed with scalar-flat Kähler metrics. This should be straightforward when the work in progress of Arezzo–Lena [10] is completed. Their idea is to generalize the Arezzo–Pacard gluing theory to the case of (non-compact) scalar-flat ALE orbifolds.

Once such a gluing theory is available, we could prove that the total space \mathcal{Y} of any resolution $\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^m/\Gamma_{\mathbf{b}}$ of type \mathfrak{I} , introduced at (1.4), carries a scalar-flat Kähler ALE metric.

2. ALE SCALAR-FLAT KÄHLER METRICS ON $\mathcal{O}(-r)$

We recall in this section the higher dimensional extension, found by Simanca [31], Pedersen–Poon [27], and Rollin–Singer [29], of the Burns–Eguchi–Hanson–LeBrun Kähler scalar-flat ALE metrics [21, 23] on the total space of $\mathcal{O}(-r) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^1$ (for $r = 2$ the metric is hyper-Kähler and therefore Ricci-flat). The general setting is described in [22], but we follow the notation of [5] as warm-up for the general case which we present in the next section. The Kähler metric is taken of the following form, known as the *Calabi ansatz*:

$$(2.1) \quad \begin{aligned} g &= \xi \check{g}_{FS} + \frac{d\xi^2}{\Theta(\xi)} + \Theta(\xi)\theta^2 \\ \omega &= \xi \check{\omega}_{FS} + d\xi \wedge \theta, \quad d\theta = \check{\omega}_{FS}, \end{aligned}$$

where:

- $\check{\omega}_{FS}$ is the Fubini–Study metric on $\mathbb{C}P^n$ of scalar curvature $\check{s}_{FS} = \frac{2n(n+1)}{r}$ and, by slightly abusing the notation, we denote with the same symbols its pull-back to the total space of $\mathcal{O}(-r)$ with $r \in \mathbb{N}$,

- $\Theta(\xi)$ is a positive smooth function (called *profile function*), defined on the interval (α, ∞) for some $\alpha > 0$, and satisfying

$$(2.2) \quad \Theta(\alpha) = 0, \quad \Theta'(\alpha) = 2.$$

For any such profile function $\Theta(\xi)$, the corresponding metric is well-defined on the total space \mathring{M} of a principal \mathbb{C}^* -bundle of degree r over $\mathbb{C}P^n$ (note that our normalization is that $[\tilde{\omega}_{FS}] = r\gamma$ where γ is the generator of $H^2(\mathbb{C}P^n, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$), and the boundary conditions (3.16) imply that the metric extends smoothly at infinity (see e.g. [22, 6]), or, equivalently, that the metric is defined on the total space M of the vector bundle $\mathcal{O}(-r) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^n$. The completeness of the metric is studied in [22], and it is shown that it is equivalent to the growth of $\Theta(\xi)$ at ∞ being at most quadratic in ξ . It follows from (2.1) that

$$(2.3) \quad Jd\xi = \Theta(\xi)\theta,$$

a relation we shall use below. Note also that a geometric meaning of the variable ξ will be given in (2.8).

The formula for the scalar curvature is [5, 22]

$$(2.4) \quad Scal_g = \frac{\check{s}_{FS}}{\xi} - \frac{1}{\xi^n} \left(\xi^n \Theta(\xi) \right)'',$$

where, we recall, our normalization is $\check{s}_{FS} = \frac{2n(n+1)}{r}$. Putting

$$(2.5) \quad \Theta(\xi) := \frac{1}{\xi^n} \left(\frac{2}{r} \xi^{n+1} + a_1 \xi + a_0 \right),$$

we obtain a two-parameter family of formal scalar-flat solutions. The boundary conditions (3.16) imply

$$a_0 = \frac{2(n-r)\alpha^{n+1}}{r}, \quad a_1 = \frac{2(r-n-1)\alpha^n}{r},$$

for some positive parameter $\alpha > 0$. This determines a one-parameter family of tensors g_α on $\mathcal{O}(-r)$ but we note that they are all homothetic: indeed, the tensor λg_α can be written in the form (2.1) by substituting ξ with $\lambda\xi$, and $\Theta(\xi)$ with $\Theta(\lambda\xi)/\lambda$, respectively (this introduces the change of the parameter α with α/λ). We also note that by the results in [5], for $\alpha = 0$ we get a flat Kähler metric g_0 defined on the total space of the principal \mathbb{C}^* bundle of degree $-r$ over $\mathbb{C}P^n$.

As the growth of $\Theta(\xi)$ at infinity is linear in ξ , g_α are complete at infinity [22], so the only verification to carry out is that the *defining polynomial*

$$P_\alpha(x) := \frac{r}{2} x^n \Theta(x) = x^{n+1} + (r-n-1)\alpha^n x + (n-r)\alpha^{n+1}$$

has no real roots on the interval (α, ∞) , which in turn assures that g_α is positive-definite. Factoring out $(x - \alpha)$, we have that

$$P_\alpha(x)/(x - \alpha) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} x^{n-i} \alpha^i + (r-n)\alpha^n$$

is strictly positive on (α, ∞) for $\alpha > 0$ and $r \in \mathbb{N}$, thus showing that the g_α defines a scalar-flat, complete Kähler metric on $M = \mathcal{O}(-r)$.

We should next determine the asymptotic of g_α at ∞ . To this end we need to express the metrics (2.1) in a suitable complex chart at infinity. We first notice that the description (2.1) is adapted, at each fibre, to the symplectic point of view of

[20], where the symplectic form ω is fixed, and the equivariant compatible complex structures are parametrized by the profile functions $\Theta(\xi)$. Making a fibre-wise Legendre transform allows one to recover the usual parametrization in terms of relative Kähler potentials as follows: For a given profile function $\Theta(\xi)$, let $u(\xi)$ be a function satisfying $u''(\xi) = 1/\Theta(\xi)$ and put $y := u'(\xi)$. Then, by (2.3),

$$d^c y = Jdy = u''(\xi)Jd\xi = \frac{Jd\xi}{\Theta(\xi)} = \theta,$$

showing that $dd^c y = \check{\omega}_{FS}$ (see (2.1)), where the d^c operator is taken with respect to the complex structure corresponding to $\Theta(\xi)$. This shows that if β is (the pull-back to M of) a local 1-form on $\mathbb{C}P^n$ such that $\theta = dt + \beta$, where $t : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is locally defined (up to an additive constant) on each fibre, then $\exp(y + it)$ gives a \mathbb{C}^* -equivariant *holomorphic* coordinate on the fibres of \mathring{M} .

Furthermore, letting $F(y) := -u(\xi) + y\xi$, it is easily checked (using again (2.3)) that

$$\begin{aligned} dd^c F(y) &= dJ(-u'(\xi)d\xi + yd\xi + \xi dy) \\ (2.6) \quad &= d\left(\xi u''(\xi)Jd\xi\right) = d\left(\frac{\xi Jd\xi}{\Theta(\xi)}\right) \\ &= d(\xi\theta) = d\xi \wedge \theta + \xi d\theta = \omega. \end{aligned}$$

This calculation shows that a Kähler potential for the metric (2.1) is given by $F(y) = H(\xi)$, where

$$\begin{aligned} (2.7) \quad H(\xi) &= \int^\xi \frac{x}{\Theta(x)} dx \\ &= \frac{r}{2} \int^\xi \frac{x^{n+1} dx}{x^{n+1} + (r - n - 1)\alpha^n x + (n - r)\alpha^{n+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

These local observations can be adapted to our geometric situation as follows: Let h be the natural hermitian metric on the tautological line bundle $\mathcal{O}(-1) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^n$, induced by the Fubini–Study metric \check{g}_{FS} of the base. We denote also by h the corresponding hermitian metric on the line bundle $M = \mathcal{O}(-r) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^n$ and let $y_0 = \log |\cdot|_h$ be the positive smooth function defined on

$$\mathring{M} = \mathcal{O}(-r) \setminus S_0,$$

where S_0 stands for the zero section. One thus has

$$dd^c y_0 = \check{\omega}_{FS},$$

where d^c is taken with respect to the *standard* complex structure J_0 on the total space $M = \mathcal{O}(-r)$. Sending y to y_0 introduces a \mathbb{C}^* -equivariant bundle preserving diffeomorphism on \mathring{M} , identifying the complex structure J corresponding to Θ with the standard complex structure J_0 on $M \subset M$. This diffeomorphism does not preserve the symplectic form ω . Instead, according to (2.6), it sends ω to a Kähler form in the same Kähler class on (\mathring{M}, J_0) , written as $dd^c F(y_0)$, where d^c is taken with respect to J_0 and $F(y) = H(\xi)$ is the function determined in terms of the profile function Θ by (2.7).

Consider a Kähler metric g_0 of the form (2.1) with profile function $\Theta_0(\xi) := \frac{2}{r}\xi$. This corresponds to letting $\alpha = 0$ in our construction, and thus the metric g_0 is

flat as already observed. The corresponding function $y_0(\xi)$ is then defined by the equation $y_0'(\xi) = \frac{1}{\Theta_0(\xi)} = \frac{r}{2\xi}$, so that we can take

$$y_0(\xi) := \frac{r}{2} \log(\xi).$$

This shows that

$$F_0(y_0) = H_0(\xi) = \frac{r}{2} \xi = \frac{r}{2} \exp\left(\frac{2}{r} y_0\right),$$

or, equivalently, $F_0(y_0) = \frac{r}{2} \exp(\frac{2}{r} y_0)$ is a Kähler potential of a flat Kähler metric defined on (\mathring{M}, J_0) .

There is an orbifolds holomorphic map

$$q : M = \mathcal{O}(-r) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n+1}/\Gamma_r,$$

where $\Gamma_r \subset \mathrm{U}(n+1)$ is the cyclic group of order r , generated by $\varepsilon_r \mathrm{Id}$ for a primitive r -th root of unity ε_r , defined as follows. Let $[x_0 : \dots : x_n]$ be a point on $\mathbb{C}P^n$ written in homogeneous coordinates and denote by $(x_0, \dots, x_n)^{\otimes r}$ the corresponding generator of the fibre of $\mathcal{O}(-r) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^n$. Then, for $x = ([x_0 : \dots : x_n]; \lambda(x_0, \dots, x_n)^{\otimes r}) \in M$,

$$q(x) := \lambda^{\frac{1}{r}}(x_0, \dots, x_n).$$

The map q provides a biholomorphism between $\mathring{M} = \mathcal{O}(-r) \setminus S_0$ and $(\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\})/\Gamma_r$, with inverse

$$q^{-1}(z_0, \dots, z_n) = ([z_0 : \dots : z_n]; (z_0, \dots, z_n)^{\otimes r}).$$

Note that q contracts the zero section S_0 of M to the origin of $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}/\Gamma_r$, so it can be thought as an orbifold blow-down map. Under the identification of \mathring{M} with $(\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\})/\mathbb{Z}_r$ via q , the function $y_0 := \log |\cdot|_h$ becomes

$$y_0 \circ q^{-1} = \frac{r}{2} \log \left(\sum_{i=0}^n |z_i|^2 \right),$$

so that

$$(2.8) \quad \frac{r}{2} \xi \circ q^{-1} = F_0(y_0 \circ q^{-1}) = \frac{r}{2} \sum_{i=0}^n |z_i|^2 = \frac{r}{2} \|z\|^2$$

showing that g_0 pulls back to r -times the standard flat metric on \mathbb{C}^{n+1} . We can therefore use q^{-1} to examine the asymptotic behaviour of the metric g_α for any $\alpha > 0$. Recall that, up to homothety, we can assume $0 < \alpha < 1$. From the above discussion and [5, Thm. 1], the function $y_\alpha(\xi)$ and the Kähler potential $F_\alpha(y_\alpha)$ corresponding to the $\Theta(\xi)$ can be expressed as functions of ξ as follows

$$(2.9) \quad \begin{aligned} y_\alpha(\xi) &= \int_1^\xi \frac{dx}{\Theta(x)} = \frac{r}{2} \int_1^\xi \frac{x^n dx}{x^{n+1} + (r-n-1)\alpha^n x + (n-r)\alpha^{n+1}} \\ F_\alpha(y_\alpha) &= \int_1^\xi \frac{x}{\Theta(x)} dx = \frac{r}{2} \int_1^\xi \frac{x^{n+1} dx}{x^{n+1} + (r-n-1)\alpha^n x + (n-r)\alpha^{n+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

As $y_\alpha(\xi)$ is strictly monotone on (α, ∞) , we can define a smooth function

$$(2.10) \quad \varphi(\xi) := y_\alpha^{-1}(y_0(\xi)) = M\xi + O(1),$$

where M is a positive real constant. Using

$$\begin{aligned} y_0(\xi) &= \frac{r}{2} \log \xi = \frac{r}{2} \int_1^\xi \frac{x^n dx}{x^{n+1}} \\ &= y_\alpha(\varphi(\xi)) = \frac{r}{2} \int_1^{\varphi(\xi)} \frac{x^n dx}{x^{n+1} + (r-n-1)\alpha^n x + (n-r)\alpha^{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{r}{2} \log \varphi(\xi) - \frac{r}{2} \int_1^{\varphi(\xi)} \frac{(r-n-1)\alpha^n x + (n-r)\alpha^{n+1}}{x(x^{n+1} + (r-n-1)\alpha^n x + (n-r)\alpha^{n+1})} dx, \end{aligned}$$

back in (2.10), one finds

$$\begin{aligned} (2.11) \quad \varphi(\xi) &= \xi \exp \left(\int_1^{\varphi(\xi)} \frac{(r-n-1)\alpha^n x + (n-r)\alpha^{n+1}}{x(x^{n+1} + (r-n-1)\alpha^n x + (n-r)\alpha^{n+1})} dx \right) \\ &= \xi - \frac{(r-n-1)}{n} \alpha^n \xi^{1-n} + O(\xi^{-n}). \end{aligned}$$

Note that, by (2.8) and (2.9), $F_\alpha(\xi) - F_0(\xi) = \frac{r(r-n-1)}{2(n-1)} \alpha^n \xi^{1-n} + O(\xi^{-n})$ when $n > 1$ whereas $F_\alpha(\xi) - F_0(\xi) = \frac{r(2-r)}{2} \alpha^2 \log \xi + O(\xi^{-1})$ when $n = 1$. It then follows (using (2.11)) that

$$\begin{aligned} (2.12) \quad (q^{-1})^* \omega_\alpha &= dd^c F_\alpha(y_0 \circ q^{-1}) = dd^c F_\alpha(y_\alpha(\varphi(\xi \circ q^{-1}))) \\ &= dd^c \left((F_\alpha(\varphi(\xi)) - F_0(\varphi(\xi)) + F_0(\varphi(\xi))) \circ q^{-1} \right) \\ &= dd^c \left(\frac{r}{2} \|z\|^2 + A \|z\|^{2-2n} + O(\|z\|^{1-2n}) \right), \end{aligned}$$

when $n \geq 2$, and

$$(2.13) \quad (q^{-1})^* \omega_\alpha = dd^c \left(\frac{r}{2} \|z\|^2 + A \log \|z\| + O(\|z\|^{-1}) \right),$$

when $n = 1$, which are precisely the estimates required to apply the theory of Arezzo–Pacard [12] (recall, $m = n + 1$ in our notation). Our argument also shows that the constant A vanishes iff $r = m$, which is constant with the condition that the metric is Ricci-flat.

3. THE GENERAL CASE: PROOF OF THEOREM A

We shall prove Theorem A in three main steps, roughly corresponding to Sections 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 below. In Sect. 3.1, we define a family of scalar-flat Kähler metrics $(g_{\mathbf{a}}, \omega_{\mathbf{a}})$, depending on $(\ell + 1)$ positive integers $\mathbf{a} = (a_0, \dots, a_\ell)$ ($\ell \geq 1$) with $a_1 < \dots < a_\ell$, and ℓ non-negative integers n_1, \dots, n_ℓ . We follow closely the theory of hamiltonian 2-forms from [5, 6] in order to define the metric on a (non-compact) $2m$ -dimensional manifold $M_{\mathbf{a}}^0$, which is a principal $(\mathbb{C}^*)^\ell$ -bundle over $S = \prod_{j=1}^\ell \mathbb{C}P^{n_j}$ (we allow some or all of the factors of S to be points). In Sect. 3.2, we use the toric formalism of [1] in order to study how the metric closes on a bigger manifold, $M_{\mathbf{a}}$, which contains $M_{\mathbf{a}}^0$ as a dense subset. In fact, we show that $M_{\mathbf{a}} = \mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_1, \dots, a_\ell, \dots, a_\ell}^m$, where each a_j ($j = 1, \dots, \ell$) is counted $(n_j + 1)$ -times. In Sect. 3.3, we return again to the setting of Sect. 3.1 in order to construct a complex chart at infinity, and obtain in this chart a suitable asymptotic expansion for a Kähler potential of the metric, in terms of the Euclidean norm. This will allow us to conclude that the scalar-flat Kähler metrics we construct are ALE.

3.1. Definition and local properties of the metric. We introduce in this subsection an ansatz from [5] which describes a family of scalar-flat Kähler metrics of complex dimension m , admitting a Hamiltonian 2-form of order ℓ with $1 \leq \ell \leq m$. The case $\ell = 1$ is the *the Calabi ansatz* that has been already introduced for the construction in the previous section. The specific choice of constants in the construction, which may appear somewhat mysterious to the Reader, is made in order to achieve the conclusion of Proposition 6 below.

We first start by introducing the smooth manifold on which the metric will be defined.

Definition 4. Let $\ell \geq 1$ be a positive integer, (n_1, \dots, n_ℓ) an ℓ -plet of non-negative integers, and $\mathbf{a} = (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_\ell)$ an $(\ell + 1)$ -plet of positive integers satisfying $a_1 < \dots < a_\ell$. Consider the manifold $S = \prod_{j=1}^\ell \mathbb{C}P^{n_j}$. In the case when some (or all) $n_j = 0$, the corresponding factor is taken to be a point, so that S is a smooth complex manifold of dimension $\sum_{j=1}^\ell n_j \geq 0$. Let $\pi : P_{\mathbf{a}} \rightarrow S$ denote the total space of the principal T^ℓ -bundle over S with Chern class

$$c_1(P_{\mathbf{a}}) = \left(\left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_\ell}{a_1} \right) \gamma_1, \dots, \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_\ell}{a_\ell} \right) \gamma_\ell \right) \in H^2(S, \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \mathbb{R}^\ell,$$

where γ_i is the ample generator of $H^2(\mathbb{C}P^n, \mathbb{Z})$, viewed also as a homology class on S by the obvious pull-back. When $n_j = 0$, we take $\gamma_j = 0$.

For each $n_j > 0$, we equip $\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}$ with a Fubini–Study metric $(g_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}}, \omega_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}})$ of scalar curvature $\frac{2n_j(n_j+1)}{r_j}$, where the positive real constants $r_j, j = 1, \dots, \ell$ are defined by (a choice that will be explained later)

$$(3.1) \quad r_j = (-1)^{\ell-j} \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_\ell}{a_j} \right)^{\ell-2} a_0 \prod_{k \neq j} (a_j - a_k),$$

and where the product in the r.h.s. is over indices $k, j \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}$. We then consider on $P_{\mathbf{a}}$ the \mathbb{R}^ℓ -valued connection 1-form $\tilde{\theta} = (\tilde{\theta}_1, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_\ell)$ defined by

$$(3.2) \quad d\tilde{\theta}_j = \frac{1}{r_j} \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_\ell}{a_j} \right) \pi^* \omega_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}},$$

for any j with $n_j \geq 1$, and $d\tilde{\theta}_j = 0$ when $n_j = 0$. To simplify notation, in what follows we shall tacitly assume $g_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}}$ and $\omega_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}}$ being zero for each $n_j = 0$, so that (3.26) holds for each $j = 1, \dots, \ell$.

Let $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2 < \dots < \alpha_\ell < 0$ be the real numbers defined in terms of $\mathbf{a} = (a_0, \dots, a_\ell)$ by setting

$$(3.3) \quad \alpha_j := -\frac{a_0 \cdots a_\ell}{a_j}, \quad j = 1, \dots, \ell.$$

It is then easily seen that in terms of the α_j 's,

$$(3.4) \quad r_j = \frac{(-1)^{\ell-j}}{\prod_{k \neq j} (\alpha_j - \alpha_k)},$$

where the product is over indices $k, j \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}$.

The general ansatz from [5] produces a scalar-flat Kähler metric $(g_{\mathbf{a}}, \omega_{\mathbf{a}})$ on the smooth $2m$ -dimensional manifold

$$(3.5) \quad M_{\mathbf{a}}^0 := \mathring{\Xi}_\ell \times P_{\mathbf{a}},$$

where $m = \ell + \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} n_j$, $P_{\mathbf{a}}$ is the principal T^ℓ bundle over S introduced in Definition 4, and

$$\mathring{\Xi}_\ell := (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \times \cdots \times (\alpha_{\ell-1}, \alpha_\ell) \times (0, \infty).$$

We shall still denote by $\pi : M_{\mathbf{a}}^0 \rightarrow S$ the projection from $D_\ell \times P_{\mathbf{a}}$ to S , which acts trivially on the first factor and equals to the bundle projection $\pi : P_{\mathbf{a}} \rightarrow S$ on the second.

The Kähler metric is defined in terms of the degree m polynomial

$$(3.6) \quad p(x) = 2 \prod_{j=1}^{\ell} (x - \alpha_j)^{1+n_j}$$

which we shall refer to as the *characteristic polynomial*. Denote by

$$\Theta(x) = 2 \prod_{j=1}^{\ell} (x - \alpha_j)$$

the minimal polynomial of $p(x)$. We then consider the Kähler metric $(g_{\mathbf{a}}, \omega_{\mathbf{a}})$ on $M_{\mathbf{a}}^0$ defined as follows:

$$(3.7) \quad \begin{aligned} g_{\mathbf{a}} &= \sum_{r=1}^{\ell} (-1)^{\ell-r+1} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{\ell} (\alpha_r - \xi_j) \right) \pi^* g_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_r}} \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \left(\frac{p(\xi_j) \Delta_j}{\Theta(\xi_j) F_j(\xi_j)} d\xi_j^2 + \frac{\Theta(\xi_j) F_j(\xi_j)}{p(\xi_j) \Delta_j} \left(\sum_{r=1}^{\ell} \sigma_{r-1}(\hat{\xi}_j) \theta_r \right)^2 \right) \\ \omega_{\mathbf{a}} &= \sum_{r=1}^{\ell} (-1)^{\ell-r+1} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{\ell} (\alpha_r - \xi_j) \right) \pi^* \omega_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_r}} + \sum_{r=1}^{\ell} d\sigma_r \wedge \theta_r, \\ d\theta_r &= (-1)^r \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \left(\alpha_j^{\ell-r} \pi^* \omega_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}} \right), \\ Jd\xi_j &= \frac{\Theta(\xi_j) F_j(\xi_j)}{\Delta_j p(\xi_j)} \sum_{r=1}^{\ell} \sigma_{r-1}(\hat{\xi}_j) \theta_r, \quad J\theta_r = (-1)^r \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \frac{p(\xi_j)}{\Theta(\xi_j) F_j(\xi_j)} \xi_j^{\ell-r} d\xi_j, \end{aligned}$$

where:

- (ξ_1, \dots, ξ_ℓ) are independent coordinates defined over the product of intervals

$$\mathring{\Xi}_\ell = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \times \cdots \times (\alpha_{\ell-1}, \alpha_\ell) \times (0, \infty),$$

- $(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell)$ are 1-forms on $P_{\mathbf{a}}$ expressed in terms of the connection 1-forms $(\tilde{\theta}_1, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_\ell)$ introduced in (3.2) by

$$(3.8) \quad \theta_r = (-1)^{r-1} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} r_j \alpha_j^{\ell-r-1} \tilde{\theta}_j \right).$$

- $\Delta_j = \prod_{k \neq j} (\xi_j - \xi_k)$, σ_r denotes the r -th elementary symmetric function of the variables (ξ_1, \dots, ξ_ℓ) , whereas $\sigma_{r-1}(\hat{\xi}_j)$ stands for the $(r-1)$ -th elementary symmetric function of ξ_i 's with ξ_j omitted (and we set $\sigma_0 := 1$);

- $F_1(x), \dots, F_\ell(x)$ are degree m polynomials defined by

$$(3.9) \quad \begin{aligned} F_1(x) &= \dots = F_{\ell-1}(x) = p(x) = 2 \prod_{k=1}^{\ell} (x - \alpha_k)^{(n_k+1)} \\ F_\ell(x) &= 2x \left(\sum_{r=1}^m b_{m-r} x^{m-r} \right) \end{aligned}$$

with

$$(3.10) \quad F_\ell''(x) = p''(x), \quad F_\ell'(0) > 0.$$

In order to see that $g_{\mathbf{a}}$ is positive-definite on $M_{\mathbf{a}}$, notice that $(-1)^j F_j(x) > 0$ on (α_j, α_{j+1}) for $j = 1, \dots, \ell-1$ by construction, whereas (3.10) implies that $F_\ell(x) > 0$ on $(0, \infty)$ (by the first condition in (3.10), $F_\ell''(x) = p''(x) > 0$ on that interval). Furthermore, according to [5], (3.7) defines a Kähler metric which has zero scalar curvature. It is Ricci-flat iff $F_\ell'(x) = p'(x)$. It will be useful to notice (again by the classification results in [5]) that (3.7) defines a flat Kähler metric if, moreover, we have $F_\ell(x) = p(x)$.

Remark 5. Note that (3.7) yields a $g_{\mathbf{a}}$ -orthogonal decomposition of the tangent space of $M_{\mathbf{a}}^0$ (defined in (3.5))

$$TM_{\mathbf{a}}^0 = \mathcal{H} \oplus \mathcal{V}$$

where \mathcal{H} is defined to be the common annihilator of $(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell)$ and $(d\xi_1, \dots, d\xi_\ell)$, whereas \mathcal{V} is the tangent space to the fibres of the projection $\pi : M_{\mathbf{a}}^0 \rightarrow S$. We shall accordingly refer to elements of \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{V} as *horizontal* and *vertical* vectors. \square

The condition (3.10) allows one to determine the coefficients b_{m-1}, \dots, b_1 in terms of the α_i 's (or, equivalently, in terms of \mathbf{a}) whereas b_0 is a free constant (which we will determine later, see (3.22)) satisfying

$$(3.11) \quad b_0 = \frac{1}{2} p'(0) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} (1 + n_j) \frac{1}{\alpha_j} \right) \prod_{k=1}^{\ell} \alpha_k^{n_k+1}$$

iff the metric is Ricci-flat (the latter being equivalent to $F_\ell'(x) = p'(x)$ because of (3.10)).

In what follows, we shall re-write (3.7) by using the symplectic toric formalism of [1] and [6].

Let K_j , $j = 1, \dots, \ell$ denote the vertical vector fields on $P_{\mathbf{a}}$, defined by $\theta_r(K_j) = \delta_{jr}$. These are commuting Killing vector fields for the Kähler structure (3.7), corresponding to angular coordinates on each fibre T^ℓ of $P_{\mathbf{a}}$. It follows from the explicit form (3.7) of the metric that the elementary symmetric functions σ_j , $j = 1, \dots, \ell$ of ξ_1, \dots, ξ_ℓ are the corresponding momenta for the Kähler form $\omega_{\mathbf{a}}$. In terms of the coordinates $(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_\ell)$, the metric (3.7) is defined on $M_{\mathbf{a}}^0 = \mathring{\Sigma}_\ell \times P_{\mathbf{a}}$ (see e.g. [6, Prop. 7]), where

$$(3.12) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathring{\Sigma}_\ell = \Big\{ (\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_\ell) : & (-1)^{\ell-j+1} \sum_{r=0}^{\ell} (-1)^r \sigma_r \alpha_j^{\ell-r} > 0, j = 1, \dots, \ell, \\ & (-1)^{\ell-1} \sigma_\ell > 0 \Big\}, \end{aligned}$$

and we have put $\sigma_0 := 1$. The metric (3.7) is then written on $\mathring{\Sigma}_\ell \times P_{\mathbf{a}}$, see [5, Prop. 6 & 11] as

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.13) \quad g_{\mathbf{a}} &= \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \left((-1)^{\ell-j+1} \sum_{r=0}^{\ell} (-1)^r \sigma_r \alpha_j^{\ell-r} \right) \pi^* g_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}} \\
 &\quad + \sum_{i,j=1}^{\ell} \left((\text{Hess}(U^0))_{ij} d\sigma_i d\sigma_j + (\text{Hess}(U^0))_{ij}^{-1} \theta_i \theta_j \right), \\
 \omega_{\mathbf{a}} &= \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \left((-1)^{\ell-j+1} \sum_{r=0}^{\ell} (-1)^r \sigma_r \alpha_j^{\ell-r} \right) \pi^* \omega_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}} + \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} d\sigma_i \wedge \theta_i,
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$U^0(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_\ell) := - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \int^{\xi_j} \frac{p(x) \prod_{k=1}^{\ell} (x - \xi_k)}{\Theta(x) F_j(x)} dx.$$

It will be useful to consider, in an affine-invariant way, the $(\ell \times \ell)$ -matrix valued functions $\mathbf{G} = (\text{Hess}(U^0)_{ij})$ and $\mathbf{H} = ((\text{Hess}(U^0))_{ij}^{-1}) = (g_{\mathbf{a}}(K_i, K_j))$ as the Gram matrices associated to two mutually inverse functions on $\mathring{\Sigma}_\ell$ with values respectively in $S^2 \mathfrak{t}_\ell$ and $S^2 \mathfrak{t}_\ell^*$, where $\mathfrak{t}_\ell = \text{span}(K_1, \dots, K_\ell)$ is the Lie algebra associated to the T^ℓ fibre of $P_{\mathbf{a}}$. It is shown in the proof of [6, Prop. 9], that $\mathbf{H}(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_\ell)$ extends smoothly on the closure Σ_ℓ of $\mathring{\Sigma}_\ell$ and satisfies, at any face F of $\mathring{\Sigma}_\ell$, the positivity and the boundary conditions of [6, Prop. 1] with respect to the *weighted* inward normals

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.14) \quad u_j &= c_j \left(\alpha_j^{\ell-1}, \dots, (-1)^{r-1} \alpha_j^{\ell-r}, \dots, (-1)^{\ell-1} \right), \quad j = 1, \dots, m, \\
 u_0 &= c_0 \left(0, \dots, 0, (-1)^{\ell-1} \right),
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.15) \quad c_j &= \frac{2}{\Theta'(\alpha_j)} = \frac{1}{\prod_{k \neq j} (\alpha_j - \alpha_k)} = (-1)^{\ell-j} r_j, \\
 c_0 &= \frac{2}{\left(\frac{\Theta F_\ell}{p} \right)'(0)} = \frac{(-1)^{m-\ell} \prod_{j=1}^{\ell} \alpha_j^{n_j}}{b_0},
 \end{aligned}$$

where the product at the first line runs over $j, k \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}$. (Note that, (3.15) explains the definition of r_j in (3.1) and (3.4).)

Specifically, for this choice of inward normals, we have

$$(3.16) \quad \mathbf{H}_\sigma(u_r, \cdot) = 0; \quad d\mathbf{H}_\sigma(u_r, u_r) = 2u_r,$$

for the normal u_r of a facet $F_r \subset \Sigma_\ell \subset \mathfrak{t}_\ell^*$ and $\sigma \in F_r$, where the differential $d\mathbf{H}$ is viewed as a smooth $S^2 \mathfrak{t}_\ell^* \otimes \mathfrak{t}_\ell$ -valued function on Σ_ℓ , by identifying the cotangent space of \mathfrak{t}_ℓ^* at a point $\sigma \in \Sigma_\ell \subset \mathfrak{t}_\ell^*$ with \mathfrak{t}_ℓ .

Consider the affine map

$$(3.17) \quad x_j = \frac{(-1)^{\ell-j} r_j}{\alpha_j} \left(\sum_{r=0}^{\ell} (-1)^r \sigma_r \alpha_j^{\ell-r} \right), \quad j = 1, \dots, \ell.$$

Using (3.4) and the Vandermonde identities (see e.g. [5, (94)])

$$(3.18) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \frac{\alpha_j^{\ell-s}}{\prod_{k \neq j} (\alpha_j - \alpha_k)} &= \delta_{s,1}, s = 1, \dots, \ell, \\ \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \frac{\alpha_j^{-1}}{\prod_{k \neq j} (\alpha_j - \alpha_k)} &= \frac{(-1)^{\ell+1}}{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{\ell}}, \end{aligned}$$

(the second identity in (3.18) can be derived from the first applied to $\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{\ell}$ with $\alpha_0 := 0$) we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} x_j &= \sum_{r=0}^{\ell} \left((-1)^r \sigma_r \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \frac{\alpha_j^{\ell-r-1}}{\prod_{k \neq j} (\alpha_j - \alpha_k)} \right) \right) \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{\ell}} \sigma_{\ell}, \end{aligned}$$

showing that the polytope $\mathring{\Sigma}_{\ell}$ can be identified, via the map (3.17), with the standard unbounded simplex

$$(3.19) \quad \mathring{P}_{\ell} = \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_{\ell}) : x_i > 0, \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} x_j - 1 \right) > 0 \right\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{\ell}$$

Recall that the σ_r 's are the elementary symmetric functions of the variables $(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{\ell})$, so that (3.17) identifies

$$(3.20) \quad M_{\mathbf{a}}^0 = \mathring{\Xi}_{\ell} \times P_{\mathbf{a}} \cong \mathring{P}_{\ell} \times P_{\mathbf{a}},$$

(see (3.5)), an identification which we tacitly use throughout the paper.

Finally, using (3.3), the inward normals u_j to $\mathring{\Sigma}_{\ell}$ defined by (3.14) transform under (3.17) to the inward normals

$$(3.21) \quad v_j = \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_j} \right) e_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, \ell$$

to \mathring{P}_{ℓ} , where e_j is the standard basis of \mathbb{R}^{ℓ} , and we can further put

$$(3.22) \quad c_0 := \frac{1}{a_0^{\ell} (a_0 \cdots a_{\ell})^{\ell-2}}$$

so that u_0 transforms to

$$(3.23) \quad v_0 = \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_0} \right) (e_1 + \cdots + e_{\ell}).$$

With this choice, the free constant b_0 is determined via (3.15). Using (3.3) and (3.6), the Ricci-flat condition (3.11) then becomes

$$(3.24) \quad a_0 = \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} (n_j + 1) a_j.$$

By (3.17), the functions (x_1, \dots, x_{ℓ}) are momenta for the Killing vector fields

$$(3.25) \quad X_j := \frac{1}{\alpha_j \prod_{k \neq j} (\alpha_j - \alpha_k)} \left(\sum_{r=1}^{\ell} (-1)^r \alpha_j^{\ell-r} K_r \right).$$

Using standard Vandermonde identities again (see e.g. [5, App. B]) one can invert (3.8)

$$(3.26) \quad \tilde{\theta}_j = - \sum_{r=1}^{\ell} \sigma_{r-1}^{\alpha}(\hat{\alpha}_j) \alpha_j \theta_r,$$

where $\sigma_{r-1}^{\alpha}(\hat{\alpha}_j)$ denotes the $(r-1)$ -th elementary symmetric function of the $(\ell-1)$ elements $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{\ell}\} \setminus \{\alpha_j\}$. A direct inspection using (3.25) then shows that $\tilde{\theta}_i(X_j) = \delta_i^j$, i.e. X_j are the standard S^1 generators for the T^{ℓ} action on $P_{\mathbf{a}}$.

We summarize the discussion in the following

Proposition 6. *Under the identification (3.20), the Kähler metric (3.7) can be written on $\mathring{P}_{\ell} \times P_{\mathbf{a}}$ (where \mathring{P}_{ℓ} is the interior of the standard unbounded simplex in \mathbb{R}^{ℓ} defined in (3.19)) as follows*

$$(3.27) \quad \begin{aligned} g_{\mathbf{a}} &= \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \frac{1}{r_j} \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_j} \right) x_j \pi^* g_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}} \\ &\quad + \sum_{i,j=1}^{\ell} \left(\text{Hess}(\tilde{U}^0)_{ij} dx_i dx_j + (\text{Hess}(\tilde{U}^0))_{ij}^{-1} \tilde{\theta}_i \tilde{\theta}_j \right), \\ \omega_{\mathbf{a}} &= \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \frac{1}{r_j} \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_j} \right) x_j \pi^* \omega_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}} + \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} dx_i \wedge \tilde{\theta}_i, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$(3.28) \quad \tilde{U}^0(x_1, \dots, x_{\ell}) = U^0(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{\ell}) = - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \int^{\xi_j} \frac{p(t) \prod_{k=1}^{\ell} (t - \xi_k)}{\Theta(t) F_j(t)} dt.$$

Furthermore, $\mathbf{H}(x) = (\text{Hess}(\tilde{U}^0))^{-1}$ extends smoothly over the boundary of \mathring{P}_{ℓ} , and satisfies the positivity and boundary conditions of [6, Prop. 1] at each face with respect to the weighted inward normals (3.21) and (3.23) whereas the lattice of \mathbb{R}^{ℓ} corresponding of circle subgroups of $P_{\mathbf{a}}$ is $\mathbb{Z}^{\ell} = \text{span}_{\mathbb{Z}}\{e_1, \dots, e_{\ell}\}$.

Remark 7. In the case $\ell = 1$, (3.7) reduces to (2.1) by considering $p(x) = x^{n+1}$, $a_0 = r, a_1 = 1$, and introducing the variable $\xi := \xi_1 - \alpha_1 \in (\alpha_1, \infty)$. In this case $\mathring{P}_1 = (1, \infty)$ and the boundary condition the metric $g_{\mathbf{a}}$ satisfies at 1 is with respect to the inward normal $v_0 = e_1$, showing the metric closes smoothly. \square

3.2. Orbifold extension of the metric over boundary points. In this section we shall use the well-known description of toric orbifolds in terms of rational simple convex polytopes [25], and its coordinate-free version developed in [6] according to which the orbifold structure is encoded by a polytope $P \subset \mathbb{R}^m$, a lattice $\Lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and inward normals to P which belong to Λ . We start with following preliminary observation.

Lemma 8. *Let $\mathbf{a} = (a_0, \dots, a_{\ell})$ be any weight vector and $V_{\mathbf{a}} = \mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{\ell}}^{\ell}$ the non-compact weighted projective space defined in Definition A. Then, $V_{\mathbf{a}}$ admits a symplectic form ω^0 and an ω^0 -hamiltonian action of an ℓ -dimensional torus T^{ℓ} , such that the momentum image of $V_{\mathbf{a}}$ is $P_{\mathbf{a}}$, the lattice in \mathbb{R}^{ℓ} generated by the circle*

subgroups of T^ℓ is

$$\Lambda_{\mathbf{a}} = \text{span}_{\mathbb{Z}} \left\{ \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_\ell}{a_0} \right) (e_1 + \cdots + e_\ell), \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_\ell}{a_j} \right) e_j, j = 1, \dots, \ell \right\},$$

where $\{e_1, \dots, e_\ell\}$ stands for the standard basis of \mathbb{R}^ℓ and the weighted inward normals to $P_{\mathbf{a}}$ determining the orbifold structure are

$$v_0 = \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_\ell}{a_0} \right) (e_1 + \cdots + e_\ell), v_j = \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_\ell}{a_j} \right) e_j, j = 1, \dots, \ell.$$

Proof. This is similar with an argument from [2] dealing with the compact weighted projective spaces, but we use here a different lattice to avoid orbifold quotients (see [6, Remark 2]).

The (non-compact) polytope $\mathring{P}_\ell \subset \mathbb{R}^\ell$ is simple and convex, whereas the inward normals v_0, v_1, \dots, v_ℓ span a lattice $\Lambda_{\mathbf{a}}$ (contained in but in general different from the standard lattice \mathbb{Z}^ℓ). The Delzant construction [16, 25] then associates to $(\mathring{P}_\ell, \Lambda_{\mathbf{a}})$ a (non-compact) symplectic orbifold $(V_{\mathbf{a}}, \omega^0)$, obtained as the Kähler quotient $(V_{\mathbf{a}}, \omega, J^0)$ of $\mathbb{C}^{\ell+1}$ (endowed with its standard flat Kähler structure (g^0, J^0, ω^0)), with respect to the weighed S^1 -action

$$\rho_{\mathbf{a}}(t)(z_0, \dots, z_\ell) = (e^{-2\pi a_0 t} z_0, e^{2\pi a_1 t} z_1, \dots, e^{2\pi a_\ell t} z_\ell)$$

at the regular value $c := a_0 \cdots a_\ell$ of the corresponding momentum map

$$\mu_{\mathbf{a}}(z_0, \dots, z_\ell) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-a_0 |z_0|^2 + a_1 |z_1|^2 + \cdots + a_\ell |z_\ell|^2 \right).$$

GIT then identifies $(V_{\mathbf{a}}, J^0)$ with the non-compact weighted projective space $\mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_\ell}^\ell$ of weight-vector $\mathbf{a} = (a_0, \dots, a_\ell)$, as constructed in Definition A. \square

A simple variation of the arguments in the proof of Lemma 8 allows us to construct a non-compact symplectic orbifold, starting with the (non-compact) polytope $\mathring{P}_\ell \subset \mathbb{R}^\ell$ endowed with the same inward normals v_0, v_1, \dots, v_ℓ , but considering the standard lattice $\Lambda_0 = \text{span}_{\mathbb{Z}}\{e_1, \dots, e_\ell\} \subset \mathbb{R}^\ell$ instead of $\Lambda_{\mathbf{a}}$. As noticed in [6, Rem. 2], the toric orbifold resulting from the Delzant construction associated to these data, which we denote by $V_{[\mathbf{a}]}$, is a T^ℓ -equivariant symplectic orbifold quotient of $V_{\mathbf{a}}$ by an abelian finite group $G_{\mathbf{a}}$ of order $(a_0 \cdots a_\ell)^{\ell-1}$, isomorphic to $\Lambda_0/\Lambda_{\mathbf{a}}$ (see [2, & 2.3] for an explicit definition of the quotient). We thus have

$$(3.29) \quad V_{[\mathbf{a}]} = V_{\mathbf{a}}/G_{\mathbf{a}}.$$

Definition 9. Let $\hat{M}_{\mathbf{a}} := P_{\mathbf{a}} \times_{T^\ell} V_{[\mathbf{a}]}$ be the (toric) orbifold fibre-bundle associated to the principal T^ℓ -bundle $P_{\mathbf{a}}$ defined in Definition 4, whose fibres are isomorphic to the toric orbifold $V_{[\mathbf{a}]}$ defined in (3.29).

By a straightforward orbifold version of Theorem 2 in [6] (noting that we do not have to deal with blow-downs to construct a T^ℓ -invariant Kähler metric out of generalized Calabi data on $\hat{M}_{\mathbf{a}}$), $M_{\mathbf{a}}^0$ (as defined by (3.20)) can be realized as an open dense subset of $\hat{M}_{\mathbf{a}}$. The fact that the vertical part of $(g_{\mathbf{a}}, \omega_{\mathbf{a}})$ (in the sense of Remark 5) satisfy the boundary and positivity conditions of [6, Prop. 1] with respect to the inward weighted normals $v_j, j = 0, 1, \dots, \ell$ to \mathring{P}_ℓ (see Proposition 6) imply

Corollary 10. The tensor fields $(g_{\mathbf{a}}, \omega_{\mathbf{a}})$ extend smoothly (in the orbifold sense) to $\hat{M}_{\mathbf{a}}$.

As noticed in Remark 7, the above Corollary yields an orbifold scalar-flat Kähler when $\ell = 1$ and a_0, a_1 are arbitrary co-prime positive integers, but for each factor $\mathbb{C}P^{n_r}$ with $n_r > 0$ for $r = 1, \dots, \ell - 1$, the horizontal part of $g_{\mathbf{a}}$ degenerates on the pre-image in $\hat{M}_{\mathbf{a}}$ of a facet of \mathring{P}_{ℓ} . We shall show next that, nevertheless, up to (isometric) orbifold coverings and quotients, the metric (3.7) is the pull-pack to $\hat{M}_{\mathbf{a}}$ of a genuine (non-degenerate) Kähler orbi-metric, still denoted by $(g_{\mathbf{a}}, \omega_{\mathbf{a}})$, which is defined on a different orbifold, namely

$$(3.30) \quad M_{\mathbf{a}} := \mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_1, \dots, a_{\ell}, \dots, a_{\ell}}^m,$$

where each a_r is counted $(n_r + 1)$ -times. This phenomenon has been studied in [6] (in the non-singular case) where it has been refereed to as a *blow-down*.

Remark 11. Note that the metric (3.7), which we defined on $M_{\mathbf{a}}^0 = \mathring{P}_{\ell} \times P_{\mathbf{a}}$, can be lifted to any cover of $M_{\mathbf{a}}^0$, in particular to

$$M^0 = \mathring{P}_{\ell} \times P,$$

where P is the principal T^{ℓ} -bundle over S with ‘primitive’ Chern class $c_1(P) = (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{\ell})$ (compare with Definition 4). In terms of the local theory developed in Sect. 3.1, this amounts to observe that generators of circle subgroups of P will then be the vector fields $\left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_j}\right) X_j$, or equivalently, the lattice generated by circle subgroups of P in Proposition 6 is

$$\text{span}_{\mathbb{Z}} \left\{ \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_j} \right) e_j, j = 1, \dots, \ell \right\}.$$

On the other hand, there is a natural geometric way to realize $M_{\mathbf{a}}$ (see (3.30)) as a *complex* orbifold blow-down of the manifold (compare with Definition 9)

$$N_{\mathbf{a}} := P \times_{T^{\ell}} V_{\mathbf{a}}.$$

To see this explicitly, consider the smooth complex $(m + 1)$ -dimensional manifold which is the total space of the vector bundle

$$(3.31) \quad E = \mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1)_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_1}} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1)_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_{\ell}}} \rightarrow S = \mathbb{C}P^{n_1} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{C}P^{n_{\ell}},$$

where $m = \ell + n_1 + \cdots + n_{\ell}$, \mathcal{O} denotes the trivial holomorphic vector bundle over S and $\mathcal{O}(-1)_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}}$ is the pull back to S of the tautological holomorphic line bundle over the factor $\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}$. We then consider the fibre-wise \mathbb{C}^* -action $\rho_{\mathbf{a}}$ on E , associated to the weight-vector $\mathbf{a} = (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{\ell})$ with $a_1 < \cdots < a_{\ell}$ (see Definition A). The quotient of $E \setminus E_0$ (where $E_0 \cong \mathcal{O}$ is the trivial bundle over S , realized as a sub-bundle of E corresponding to first summand in (3.31)) is an m -dimensional complex orbifold identified with $N_{\mathbf{a}}$. A natural holomorphic map $q : N_{\mathbf{a}} \rightarrow M_{\mathbf{a}} = \mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_1, \dots, a_{\ell}, \dots, a_{\ell}}^m$ is defined as follows: Let $x = (x_1, \dots, x_{\ell}) \in S$ be a point of S with $x_j \in \mathbb{C}P^{n_j}$, and write $x_j = [x_0^j : \dots x_{n_j}^j]$ in homogenous coordinates. Denote by $(x_0^j, \dots, x_{n_j}^j)$ the corresponding generator of the complex line $\left(\mathcal{O}(-1)_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}}\right)_{x_j}$ which gives rise to a coordinate λ_j on the fibre over x_j . Using this trivialization, we introduce “homogenous coordinates” $[\lambda_0 : \dots : \lambda_{\ell}]$ for any point of the fibre $\mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{\ell}}^{\ell}$ of $\hat{M}_{\mathbf{a}}$ over x . Then, we let

$$q([x_0^1 : \cdots : x_{n_1}^1], \dots, [x_0^{\ell} : \cdots : x_{n_{\ell}}^{\ell}]; [\lambda_0 : \cdots : \lambda_{\ell}]) = [\lambda_0 : \lambda_1 x_0^1 : \cdots \lambda_1 x_{n_1}^1 : \cdots : \lambda_{\ell} x_0^{\ell} : \cdots \lambda_{\ell} x_{n_{\ell}}^{\ell}],$$

which is a well-defined, holomorphic map from $N_{\mathbf{a}}$ to $M_{\mathbf{a}}$.

Dealing with orbifold covers and quotients as above is quite tedious in general, and we are not going to use the map q in the sequel. We shall instead adopt a different (symplectic) point of view, reflecting the fact that both $\hat{M}_{\mathbf{a}}$ and $M_{\mathbf{a}}$ are toric orbifolds. In this setting, an equivariant manifestation of the map q is given in (3.37) below. \square

The main idea to associate the construction (3.7) to the non-compact weighted projective space $M_{\mathbf{a}}$ (see (3.30)) is the following. Each $(\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}, g_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}}, \omega_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}})$ is also a toric Kähler manifold, so that, after lifting the torus action on each factor to $M_{\mathbf{a}}^0$, $(g_{\mathbf{a}}, \omega_{\mathbf{a}})$ becomes a toric metric under the action of T^m . By rewriting (3.7) in the moment/angle formalism of [1, 20], we shall then show that the metric (3.7) is defined on the interior of the unbounded standard simplex $\mathring{P}_m \subset \mathbb{R}^m$, and that the corresponding symplectic potential $\tilde{U}_{\mathbf{a}}$ satisfies the positivity and boundary conditions of [6, Prop. 1] (or equivalently of [2, Thm. 2]) with respect to the inward normals associated to \mathring{P}_m via Lemma 8. This will be then enough to conclude, using again the general theory in [1, 2], that $(g_{\mathbf{a}}, \omega_{\mathbf{a}})$ gives rise to an orbifold Kähler metric on $M_{\mathbf{a}}$. We shall thus not worry about the lattices along the way (i.e. we shall ignore toric orbifold coverings and quotients) as the only ingredient we need is the asymptotic behaviour of the symplectic potential (which we shall describe explicitly in terms of (3.7)).

Each $(\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}, g_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}}, \omega_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}})$ is a toric Kähler manifold whose Delzant polytope (with respect to the chosen normalization for $\omega_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}}$) is the compact simplex

$$\left\{ (y_1^j, \dots, y_{n_j}^j) : y_{k_j}^j \geq 0, \quad \left(r_j - \sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} y_{k_j}^j \right) \geq 0, \quad k_j = 1, \dots, n_j, j = 1, \dots, \ell \right\},$$

endowed with the standard inward normals $e_{k_j}^j, k_j = 1, \dots, n_j$ and $e_0^j := -\sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} e_{k_j}^j$, where $(e_{k_j}^j), k_j = 1, \dots, n_j$ is the standard basis of $\mathbb{R}^{n_j}, j = 1, \dots, \ell$ (with the obvious assumption to discard $y_{k_j}^j$ and $e_{k_j}^j$ when $n_j = 0$). It can be mapped to the standard simplex

$$S_{n_j} = \{ (x_1^j, \dots, x_{n_j}^j) : x_{k_j}^j \geq 0, \quad \left(1 - \sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} x_{k_j}^j \right) \geq 0 \},$$

via the affine map

$$(3.32) \quad x_{k_j}^j = \frac{1}{r_j} y_{k_j}^j,$$

thus transforming the inward normals to

$$v_{k_j}^j := r_j e_{k_j}^j, \quad k_j = 0, \dots, n_j.$$

In momentum-angular coordinates, the Fubini–Study metric (restricted on the pre-image $(\mathbb{C}P^{n_j})$ by the moment map x^j of the interior \mathring{S}_{n_j} of S_{n_j}) takes the form [1, 20]

$$(3.33) \quad \begin{aligned} g_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}} &= (\text{Hess}(U^j))_{rs} dx_r^j dx_s^j + (\text{Hess}(U^j))_{rs}^{-1} dt_s^j dt_r^j, \\ U^j &= \frac{r_j}{2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n_j} x_k^j \log x_k^j + \left(1 - \sum_{s=1}^{n_j} x_s^j \right) \log \left(1 - \sum_{s=1}^{n_j} x_s^j \right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

The $(n_j \times n_j)$ -matrix-valued function $\mathbf{H}^j = \left((\text{Hess}(U^j))_{rs}^{-1} \right)$ extends smoothly over \mathring{S}_{n_j} and satisfies the boundary conditions (3.16) with respect to the inward normals v_k^j to S_{n_j} .

The commuting Killing vector fields X_k^j of $(\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}, g_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}}, \omega_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}})$ whose momenta are x_k^j , respectively, can be lifted to $M_{\mathbf{a}}^0$ by letting

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{X}_k^j &= (X_k^j)^H + x_k^j \left((-1)^{\ell-j+1} \sum_{r=1}^{\ell} (-1)^r \alpha_j^{\ell-r} K_r \right), \\ (3.34) \quad &= (X_k^j)^H + \frac{1}{r_j} \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_j} \right) x_{k_j}^j X_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, \ell, k_j = 1, \dots, n_j \end{aligned}$$

where $(X_k^j)^H$ denotes the horizontal lift of X_k^j to $M_{\mathbf{a}}^0$, see Remark 5. It is easy to check that \hat{X}_k^j are commuting Killing fields on (M, g, J, ω) , with momenta

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x}_k^j &= (-1)^{\ell-j+1} x_k^j \prod_{j=1}^{\ell} (\alpha_j - \xi_j) = (-1)^{\ell-j+1} x_k^j \left(\sum_{r=0}^{\ell} (-1)^r \alpha_j^{\ell-r} \sigma_r \right) \\ (3.35) \quad &= \frac{1}{r_j} \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_j} \right) x_k^j x_j, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used (3.17) to derive the last equality.²

Thus, $(g_{\mathbf{a}}, \omega_{\mathbf{a}})$ admit m commuting Killing vector fields $\{K_1, \dots, K_{\ell}, \hat{X}_{k_j}^j\}$, $k_j = 1, \dots, n_j, j = 1, \dots, \ell$, with respective momenta $(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{\ell}, \hat{x}_{k_j}^j)$ or, accordingly to (3.25), $\{X_1, \dots, X_{\ell}; \hat{X}_{k_j}^j\}$ with momenta

$$(x_1, \dots, x_{\ell}; \hat{x}_1^1, \dots, \hat{x}_{n_1}^1; \dots, \hat{x}_1^{\ell}, \dots, \hat{x}_{n_{\ell}}^{\ell}) \in \mathbb{R}^m.$$

Note that the map $(x_j; x_{k_j}^j) \mapsto (x_j; \hat{x}_{k_j}^j)$, with $\hat{x}_{k_j}^j$ given by (3.35), sends bijectively the domain $\mathring{P}_{\ell} \times \mathring{S}_{n_1} \times \cdots \times \mathring{S}_{n_{\ell}}$ to the polytope

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ (x_j, \hat{x}_{k_j}^j) : \hat{x}_{k_j}^j > 0, \left(\frac{1}{r_j} \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_j} \right) x_j - \sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} \hat{x}_{k_j}^j \right) > 0 \right. \\ (3.36) \quad \left. \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} x_j - 1 \right) > 0 \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

where $j \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}$ and $k_j \in \{1, \dots, n_j\}$. Letting finally

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{x}_{k_j}^j &:= \left(\frac{1}{r_j} \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_j} \right) \right)^{-1} \hat{x}_{k_j}^j = x_j x_{k_j}^j, \\ (3.37) \quad \tilde{x}_j^0 &:= \left(x_j - \sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} \tilde{x}_{k_j}^j \right), \end{aligned}$$

²See [7, Lemma 5] for a more general statement.

we obtain that in the new momentum coordinates $(\tilde{x}_j^0, \tilde{x}_{k_j}^j)$ the domain $\mathring{P}_\ell \times \mathring{S}_{n_1} \times \cdots \times \mathring{S}_{n_\ell}$ transforms to

$$\mathring{P}_m = \left\{ (\tilde{x}_{k_j}^j > 0, (\sum_{j=0}^{\ell} \sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} \tilde{x}_{k_j}^j - 1) > 0, j = 0, 1, \dots, \ell, k_j = 1, \dots, n_j) \right\},$$

where we have set $n_0 := \ell$. In the sequel, we shall abuse notation and denote at times the momentum coordinates $(x_j; \hat{x}_{k_j}^j)$ by (x_1, \dots, x_m) and their affine modification $(\tilde{x}_{n_j}^j)$ by $(\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_m)$, respectively, where we recall that $\ell + \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} n_j = m$ is the complex dimension of $M_{\mathbf{a}}^0$.

The metric (3.7) becomes *toric*, and we are going to rewrite it using the formalism of [1, 20]. To this end, we introduce the following

Definition 12. Let $\mathring{M}_{\mathbf{a}} := \mathring{\Xi}_\ell \times \mathring{P}_{\mathbf{a}} \cong \mathring{P}_\ell \times \mathring{P}_{\mathbf{a}}$, where $\mathring{P}_{\mathbf{a}}$ is the pre-image in $P_{\mathbf{a}}$ of the interior $\prod_{j=1}^{\ell} \mathring{\Sigma}_{n_j}$ of the product of simplexes $\prod_{j=1}^{\ell} \Sigma_{n_j}$, under the projection $\pi : P_{\mathbf{a}} \rightarrow \prod_{j=1}^{\ell} \mathbb{C}P^{n_j}$ composed with the momentum map $(x^1, \dots, x^\ell) : \prod_{j=1}^{\ell} \mathbb{C}P^{n_j} \rightarrow \prod_{j=1}^{\ell} \Sigma_{n_j}$.

Note that $\mathring{M}_{\mathbf{a}} \subset M_{\mathbf{a}}^0$ is an open dense subset on which (X_0^j, \hat{X}_k^j) are functionally independent vector fields. The latter give rise (by using the almost-complex structure $J_{\mathbf{a}}$ associated to $(g_{\mathbf{a}}, \omega_{\mathbf{a}})$) to a complete system of momentum/angular coordinates $(x_1, \dots, x_m; t_1, \dots, t_m)$ and, via (3.37), $(\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_m, \tilde{t}_1, \dots, \tilde{t}_m)$, respectively. The metric (3.7) then can be written on $\mathring{P}_m \times T^m$, in the following general form [1]:

$$\begin{aligned} g_{\mathbf{a}} &= \sum_{p,q=1}^m \left(\text{Hess}(U_{\mathbf{a}})_{pq} dx_p dx_q + (\text{Hess}(U_{\mathbf{a}}))_{pq}^{-1} dt_p dt_q \right) \\ (3.38) \quad &= \sum_{p,q=1}^m \left(\text{Hess}(\tilde{U}_{\mathbf{a}})_{pq} d\tilde{x}_p d\tilde{x}_q + (\text{Hess}(\tilde{U}_{\mathbf{a}}))_{pq}^{-1} d\tilde{t}_p d\tilde{t}_q \right), \\ \omega_{\mathbf{a}} &= \sum_{p=1}^m dx_p \wedge dt_p = \sum_{p=1}^m d\tilde{x}_p \wedge d\tilde{t}_p, \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{U}_{\mathbf{a}}(\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_m) = U_{\mathbf{a}}(x_1, \dots, x_m)$ is a convex function defined on \mathring{P}_m . We are going to express $\tilde{U}_{\mathbf{a}}$ in terms of the coordinates x_j and x_k^j .

Lemma 13. The potential function $U_{\mathbf{a}}$ of (3.38) is given by

$$(3.39) \quad U_{\mathbf{a}} = \tilde{U}^0(x_1, \dots, x_\ell) + \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \frac{1}{r_j} \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_\ell}{a_j} \right) x_j U^j(x_1^j, \dots, x_{n_j}^j),$$

where \tilde{U}^0 and U^j are the potentials respectively given by (3.28) and (3.33).

Proof. Recall from the general theory [20] that $U_{\mathbf{a}}(x_1, \dots, x_m)$ can be determined from an invariant Kähler potential $H(x_1, \dots, x_m)$ for (3.38), via a Legendre transform. Specifically, if $H_{\mathbf{a}}$ is a function in (x_1, \dots, x_m) satisfying $dd^c H_{\mathbf{a}} = \omega_{\mathbf{a}}$, and $(dy_1 + idt_1, \dots, dy_m + idt_m)$ are holomorphic $(1, 0)$ -forms which form a dual basis

to the the $(1, 0)$ -parts of the Killing fields $\partial/\partial t_i$, then we can take

$$U_{\mathbf{a}}(x_1, \dots, x_m) = \sum_{p=1}^m y_p x_p - H(x_1, \dots, x_m).$$

The functions y_q are in turn given by $y_q = \frac{\partial U_{\mathbf{a}}}{\partial x_q}$. In our situation, a Kähler potential for (3.7) can be constructed as follows. Let

$$H^0(x_1, \dots, x_\ell) := \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} x_j \frac{\partial \tilde{U}^0}{\partial x_j} - \tilde{U}^0(x_1, \dots, x_\ell)$$

be a fibre-wise Kähler potential. Then, by using (3.27) to express the action of $J_{\mathbf{a}}$ on dx_i and (3.2), we have

$$\begin{aligned} dd^c H^0 &= d \left(J_{\mathbf{a}} \sum_{j,i=1}^{\ell} x_j \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{U}^0}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} dx_i \right) \\ (3.40) \quad &= d \left(\sum_{i,j,r=1}^{\ell} x_j (\text{Hess } U^0)_{ij} (\text{Hess}(U^0))_{ir}^{-1} \tilde{\theta}_r \right) \\ &= d \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} x_j \tilde{\theta}_j \right) = \omega_{\mathbf{a}}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $U_{\mathbf{a}}$ is given by a Legendre transform of H^0 with respect to the full set of momentum coordinates $(x_1, \dots, x_\ell; \hat{x}_{k_j}^j)$. The set of pluriharmonic functions $(y_1, \dots, y_\ell; y_{k_j}^j)$ corresponding to the Killing fields $(X_j, \hat{X}_{k_j}^j)$ can be constructed as follows: $y_k^j := \frac{\partial U^j}{\partial x_k^j}$ is the pull-back to \mathring{M} of the pluriharmonic coordinates on each $\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}$, whereas

$$y_j := -\frac{1}{r_j} \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_\ell}{a_j} \right) H^j + \frac{\partial \tilde{U}^0}{\partial x_j},$$

with

$$(3.41) \quad H^j(x_1^j, \dots, x_{n_j}^j) := \sum_{k=1}^{n_j} x_k^j \frac{\partial U^j}{\partial x_k^j} - \tilde{U}^j(x_1^j, \dots, x_{n_j}^j) = -\frac{1}{2} r_j \log \left(1 - \sum_{k=1}^{n_j} x_k^j \right)$$

being a Kähler potential for the normalized Fubini–Study metric $g_{\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}}$. (Similar calculation as in (3.40) shows that y_j are pluriharmonic and that $(dy_j, dy_{k_j}^j)$ form

a dual basis for $(J_{\mathbf{a}}X_j, J_{\mathbf{a}}\hat{X}_{k_j}^j)$. It then follows that

$$\begin{aligned} U_{\mathbf{a}}^0 &= -H^0 + \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \left(y_j x_j + \sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} y_{k_j}^j \hat{x}_{k_j}^j \right) \\ &= \left(-H^0 + \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} x_j \frac{\partial \tilde{U}^0}{\partial x_j} \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \frac{x_j}{r_j} \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_j} \right) \left(-H^j + \sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} y_{k_j}^j x_{k_j}^j \right) \\ &= \tilde{U}^0(x_1, \dots, x_{\ell}) + \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \frac{x_j}{r_j} \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_j} \right) U^j(x_1^j, \dots, x_{n_j}^j). \end{aligned}$$

□

We are now ready to prove our main technical result

Proposition 14. *Let $a_0, a_1 < a_2 < \cdots < a_{\ell}$ be any positive integer numbers, $n_0 := \ell$ and $n_j, j = 1, \dots, \ell$ non-negative integers with $\sum_{j=0}^{\ell} n_j = m$. Consider the unbounded simplex in \mathbb{R}^m*

$$\mathring{P}_m = \left\{ (\tilde{x}_1^0, \dots, \tilde{x}_{\ell}^0; \tilde{x}_1^1, \dots, \tilde{x}_{n_1}^1; \dots; \tilde{x}_1^{\ell}, \dots, \tilde{x}_{n_{\ell}}^{\ell}) : \tilde{x}_{k_j}^j > 0, \sum_{j=0}^{\ell} \left(\sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} \tilde{x}_{k_j}^j \right) > 1 \right\}.$$

Then, the restriction of the scalar-flat Kähler metric (3.7) to $\mathring{M}_{\mathbf{a}} \cong \mathring{P}_m \times T^m$ can be written in the form (3.38) for a symplectic potential $\tilde{U}_{\mathbf{a}}(\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_m)$ given by Lemma 13, which satisfies the positivity and boundary conditions of [6, Prop. 1] at the faces of \mathring{P}_m , with respect to the inward normals

$$v_{k_j}^j = \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_j} \right) e_{k_j}^j, \quad j = 0, \dots, \ell, \quad k_j = 1, \dots, n_j, \quad v_0 = \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_0} \right) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\ell} \left(\sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} e_{k_j}^j \right) \right),$$

where $e_{k_j}^j$ denotes the standard basis of $\mathbb{R}^m = \prod_{j=0}^{\ell} \mathbb{R}^{n_j+1}$.

Proof. Equivalent to (3.16) is the criterion [2, Thm. 2] (established in [1, App. A], see also [6, Lemma 2]) expressed in terms of the asymptotics of $\tilde{U}_{\mathbf{a}}$ and $\det(\text{Hess}(\tilde{U}_{\mathbf{a}}))^{-1}$ near the boundary of P_m , which we shall now elaborate on. (This has also the advantage to deal with the boundary and positivity conditions of [6] at once.)

First of all, as \tilde{U}^0 satisfies (3.16) with the normals v_j , it follows from [2, Thm. 2] that near the boundary of P_{ℓ} ,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{U}^0 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_j} \right) x_j \log x_j + \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_0} \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} x_j - 1 \right) \log \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} x_j - 1 \right) \right] \\ &\quad + \text{smooth}, \end{aligned}$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned}
U_{\mathbf{a}} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_j} \right) x_j \left(\left(\sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} x_{k_j}^j \log x_{k_j}^j \right) + \left(1 - \sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} x_{k_j}^j \right) \log \left(1 - \sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} x_{k_j}^j \right) \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_j} \right) x_j \log x_j + \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_0} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} x_i - 1 \right) \log \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} x_i - 1 \right) \right] + \text{smooth} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_j} \right) \left(\sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} \tilde{x}_{k_j}^j (\log \tilde{x}_{k_j}^j - \log x_j) + \tilde{x}_j^0 (\log \tilde{x}_j^0 - \log x_j) \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_j} \right) x_j \log x_j + \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_0} \right) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\ell} \sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} \tilde{x}_{k_j}^j - 1 \right) \log \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\ell} \sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} \tilde{x}_{k_j}^j - 1 \right) \right] \\
&\quad + \text{smooth} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_j} \right) \left(\sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} \tilde{x}_{k_j}^j \log \tilde{x}_{k_j}^j \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_0} \right) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\ell} \sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} \tilde{x}_{k_j}^j - 1 \right) \log \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\ell} \sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} \tilde{x}_{k_j}^j - 1 \right) \right] + \text{smooth},
\end{aligned}$$

where, we recall, we have set $n_0 := \ell$ in the summation in the last term.

Formula (3.38) shows that the determinant $\det(\text{Hess}(\tilde{U}_{\mathbf{a}}))^{-1}$ is, up to a positive constant, the norm with respect to $g_{\mathbf{a}}$ of the wedge product

$$\left(\bigwedge_{j=1}^{\ell} X_j \right) \wedge \left(\bigwedge_{j=1}^{\ell} \left(\bigwedge_{k_j=1}^{n_j} \hat{X}_{k_j}^j \right) \right)$$

of the Killing vector fields $(X_1, \dots, X_{\ell}, \hat{X}_{k_j}^j)$. By (3.25), $X_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge X_{\ell}$ is a multiple of $K_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge K_{\ell}$, so that using (3.34), we have

$$\left(\bigwedge_{j=1}^{\ell} X_j \right) \wedge \left(\bigwedge_{j=1}^{\ell} \left(\bigwedge_{k_j=1}^{n_j} \hat{X}_{k_j}^j \right) \right) = \left(\bigwedge_{j=1}^{\ell} X_j \right) \wedge \left(\bigwedge_{j=1}^{\ell} \left(\bigwedge_{k_j=1}^{n_j} (X_{k_j}^j)^H \right) \right).$$

Using the form (3.27) of the metric, one sees that with respect to $g_{\mathbf{a}}$

- X_i is orthogonal to $(X_k^j)^H$, and $(X_k^j)^H$ is orthogonal with $(X_p^r)^H$ if $j \neq r$.
- $g_{\mathbf{a}}((X_k^j)^H, (X_p^j)^H) = C_j x_j g_{CP^{n_j}}(X_k^j, X_p^j)$,

where C_j is a positive constant. It then follows that

$$\det(\text{Hess}(U_{\mathbf{a}}))^{-1} = C \left(\prod_{j=1}^{\ell} x_j^{n_j} \right) (\det \mathbf{H}^0) (\det \mathbf{H}^j),$$

where $\mathbf{H}^j = \text{Hess}(U^j)^{-1}$ and C is a positive constant. Using [2, Thm. 2] (see also [6, Rem. 4(ii)]), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \det(\text{Hess}(U_{\mathbf{a}}))^{-1} &= \delta \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} x_j - 1 \right) \prod_{j=1}^{\ell} x_j^{n_j+1} \left(\left(1 - \sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} x_{k_j}^j \right) \prod_{k_j=1}^{n_j} x_{k_j}^j \right) \\
 (3.42) \quad &= \delta \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\ell} \sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} \tilde{x}_{k_j}^j - 1 \right) \prod_{j=0}^{\ell} \prod_{k_j=1}^{n_j} \tilde{x}_{k_j}^j,
 \end{aligned}$$

where δ is a smooth positive function extended to the closure \mathring{P}_m of \mathring{P}_m ; by [2, Thm. 2] and [6, Rem. 4(ii)] we conclude the proof. \square

Corollary 15. *The Kähler metric (3.7) gives rise to a scalar-flat Kähler metric $(g_{\mathbf{a}}, J_{\mathbf{a}}, \omega_{\mathbf{a}})$ on the non-compact weighted projective space $M_{\mathbf{a}} = \mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_1, \dots, a_{\ell}, \dots, a_{\ell}}^m$, where each positive integer a_j is counted $(1 + n_j)$ -times.*

Proof. Rescaling the metric (3.7) by a factor $\lambda_{\mathbf{a}} = \frac{1}{a_0^{n_0} \dots a_{\ell}^{n_{\ell}}}$ leads to a homothety by factor $\lambda_{\mathbf{a}}$ in momenta, i.e. the Kähler metric is defined over $\lambda_{\mathbf{a}}(\mathring{P}_m) \times T^m$ and its symplectic potential satisfies the boundary conditions of [6, Prop. 1] with respect to the inward normals $(v_0, v_{k_j}^j)$ of Proposition 14. Using the affine transformation $\frac{1}{\lambda_{\mathbf{a}}} \text{Id}$ of \mathbb{R}^m , the labeled polytope $\lambda_{\mathbf{a}}(\mathring{P}_m)$ transforms to \mathring{P}_m equipped with inward labelled normals

$$\tilde{v}_k^j = \left(\frac{a_0^{n_0} \dots a_{\ell}^{n_{\ell}}}{a_j} \right) e_k^j,$$

which are consistent with Lemma 8. By the extension criterion of [2, 6], (3.7) thus gives rise to an orbifold Kähler metric on $M_{\mathbf{a}} = \mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_1, \dots, a_{\ell}, \dots, a_{\ell}}^m$.

Geometrically, the normals appearing in Proposition 14 give rise to an orbifold Kähler metric defined on the orbifold quotient of $M_{\mathbf{a}}$ by the cyclic group of order $\frac{1}{\lambda_{\mathbf{a}}}$. Properly rescaled, this Kähler metric pulls back to define an orbifold Kähler metric on $M_{\mathbf{a}}$, compatible with symplectic form described in Lemma 8. \square

Remark 16. (1) We note that the arguments we used to derive Proposition 14 do not require that the positive reals $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{\ell}$ parametrizing the construction are all integers. In fact, we have used the boundary conditions (3.16) of [6, Prop. 1], which can be formulated with respect to any inward normals v_j to \mathring{P}_m , belonging to a lattice or not. Thus, Proposition 14 provides solutions of the scalar-flat Abreu equation on \mathring{P}_m , satisfying the boundary conditions corresponding to the weighted inward normals

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{b_0 \dots b_m}{b_j} \right) e_j, j = 1, \dots, m; \left(\frac{b_0 \dots b_m}{b_0} \right) (e_1 + \dots + e_m) \right\},$$

for any positive real numbers b_0, \dots, b_m . Such solutions might be useful when applying the continuity method as in [17], or when considering Sasaki analogues of this construction, see e.g. [24]. Such metrics can also be thought of as examples of scalar-flat Kähler metrics with *edge* singularities along complex hyper-surfaces, in the sense of [18, 26] (see also [28] for an overview), defined on the total space of the tautological vector bundle $\mathcal{O}(-1) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^{m-1}$ viewed as a toric manifold with Delzant polytope P_m (e.g. via Lemma 8 with all $a_i = 1$).

(2) As we mentioned along the way, one can let all $n_j = 0$, in which case the metric (3.7) reduces to its vertical part and gives rise to an *orthotoric* scalar-flat Kähler metric on $\mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_\ell}^\ell$.

(3) Up to a homothety, the symplectic form $\omega_{\mathbf{a}}$ coincides with the symplectic form ω^0 on $M_{\mathbf{a}}$ obtained by the Delzant construction (see Lemma 8) whereas the complex structures $J_{\mathbf{a}}$ and J^0 are pointwise different. However, there is a standard way to identify equivariantly two T^m -invariant and ω^0 -compatible complex structures $J_{\mathbf{a}}$ and J^0 on any toric manifold (see e.g. [2]): to this end, one can use the potential function $\tilde{U}_{\mathbf{a}}$ on \mathring{P}_m for the scalar-flat Kähler metric $(g_{\mathbf{a}}, J_{\mathbf{a}})$, as defined in (3.38), and let $\tilde{y}_i := \partial \tilde{U}_{\mathbf{a}} / \partial \tilde{x}_i$ as in the proof of Lemma 13; similarly, the quotient metric g^0 obtained via the Delzant quotient construction can be written in the form (3.38) with respect to a potential $\tilde{U}_{\mathbf{a}}^0$, and we put $\tilde{y}_i^0 := \partial \tilde{U}_{\mathbf{a}}^0 / \partial \tilde{x}_i$. One thus obtains on $\mathring{M}_{\mathbf{a}} \subset M_{\mathbf{a}}$ holomorphic coordinate systems $(\tilde{y}_i + i\tilde{t}_i)$ and $(\tilde{y}_i^0 + i\tilde{t}_i)$ for $J_{\mathbf{a}}$ and J^0 , respectively, and thus a T^m -equivariant diffeomorphism $\Phi_0 : (\tilde{y}_i + i\tilde{t}_i) \rightarrow (\tilde{y}_i^0 + i\tilde{t}_i)$ which sends $J_{\mathbf{a}}$ to J^0 (on \mathring{M}) but which does not preserve $\omega_{\mathbf{a}}$. It then can be shown that Φ_0 extends (equivariantly) to a biholomorphism from $(M_{\mathbf{a}}, J_{\mathbf{a}})$ to $(M_{\mathbf{a}}, J^0) = \mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m}^m$. \square

3.3. Behaviour of the metric at infinity. In order to complete the proof of Theorem A, we have to show that $(g_{\mathbf{a}}, J_{\mathbf{a}}, \omega_{\mathbf{a}})$ is an ALE metric, i.e. that $(M_{\mathbf{a}}, J_{\mathbf{a}})$ is biholomorphic to $\mathbb{C}^m / \Gamma_{\mathbf{a}}$ outside a compact subset, and estimate the Kähler potential of $\omega_{\mathbf{a}}$ in terms of the potential $\frac{1}{4}||z||^2$ of the standard flat metric on \mathbb{C}^m .

Proposition 17. *The scalar-flat Kähler metric $g_{\mathbf{a}}$ on $\mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m}^m$ admits a chart at infinity, which is biholomorphic to the complement of a compact subset of $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbf{a}}^m = \mathbb{C}^m / \Gamma_{\mathbf{a}}$, and such that a Kähler potential H for the Kähler form $\omega_{\mathbf{a}}$ is written as*

$$H = \frac{1}{4}||z||^2 + A||z||^{4-2m} + O(||z||^{3-2m})$$

when $m \geq 3$ and

$$H = \frac{1}{4}||z||^2 + A \log ||z|| + O(||z||^{-2})$$

when $m = 2$, where $||z||^2$ is the square norm function on \mathbb{C}^m , also viewed as 4 times the Kähler potential of the standard flat metric on \mathbb{C}^m . Furthermore, the real constant $A = 0$ iff $a_0 = \sum_{j=1}^m a_j$, i.e. the metric $g_{\mathbf{a}}$ is Ricci-flat.

Proof. The proof will be done in a similar way as we proceeded in Section 2, namely by comparing the metric $g_{\mathbf{a}}$ given by (3.7) to the flat Kähler metric obtained by the same ansatz.

Given a choice of $\mathbf{a} = (a_0, \dots, a_\ell)$ where a_i are positive integers with $a_1 < \dots < a_\ell$, we have already observed in Sect. 3.1 that letting $F_1(x) = \dots = F_\ell(x) = p(x)$ in (3.7) and taking $\xi_\ell \in (\alpha_\ell, \infty)$, one gets a flat Kähler metric $(g_{\mathbf{a}}^f, J_{\mathbf{a}}^f, \omega_{\mathbf{a}}^f)$. The analysis as we just did for $(g_{\mathbf{a}}, J_{\mathbf{a}}, \omega_{\mathbf{a}})$ yields, *mutatis mutandis*, that $(g_{\mathbf{a}}^f, J_{\mathbf{a}}^f, \omega_{\mathbf{a}}^f)$ is defined on $\mathring{C}_m \times T^m$, where $\mathring{C}_m \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ is the cone

$$\mathring{C}_m = \left\{ (\tilde{x}_1^0, \dots, \tilde{x}_\ell^0; \tilde{x}_1^1, \dots, \tilde{x}_{n_1}^1; \dots; \tilde{x}_1^\ell, \dots, \tilde{x}_{n_\ell}^\ell) : \tilde{x}_{k_j}^j > 0, j = 0, \dots, \ell, k_j = 1, \dots, n_j \right\},$$

and satisfies the boundary conditions with respect to the normals

$$v_{k_j}^j = \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_\ell}{a_j} \right) e_{k_j}^j, \quad j = 0, \dots, \ell, k_j = 1, \dots, n_j.$$

The normals $(v_{k_j}^j)$ form a basis of \mathbb{C}^m , so they span a lattice $\Lambda_{\mathbf{a}}^0$. With respect to it, $(\check{C}_m, \Lambda_{\mathbf{a}}^0)$ is the Delzant polytope associated to the standard toric \mathbb{C}^m and $(g_{\mathbf{a}}^f, J_{\mathbf{a}}^f, \omega_{\mathbf{a}}^f)$ is just the (standard) flat toric metric. It is a well-known (and easy to show) fact that the square-norm function $\|z\|^2$ on \mathbb{C}^m is expressed in terms of the momenta as

$$(3.43) \quad \|z\|^2 = 2 \sum_{j=0}^{\ell} \sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_j} \right) \tilde{x}_k^j.$$

By Proposition 14 (see also the proof of Corollary 15), the Delzant image of the toric manifold $(M_{\mathbf{a}}, \omega_{\mathbf{a}}, J_{\mathbf{a}})$ is $P_m \subset C_m$, whereas the corresponding lattice $\Lambda_{\mathbf{a}}$ is spanned by the normals $(v_{k_j}^j)$ as above plus one additional normal v_0 . It follows that $\Lambda_{\mathbf{a}}^0 \subset \Lambda_{\mathbf{a}}$. Note that $\Lambda_{\mathbf{a}}/\Lambda_{\mathbf{a}}^0 \cong \Gamma_{\mathbf{a}}$, where $\Gamma_{\mathbf{a}}$ is the abelian group defined in Theorem A. Another look at the Delzant construction shows that the orbifold associated to $(\check{C}_m, \Lambda_{\mathbf{a}})$ is nothing but the orbifold quotient (see also [6, Rem. 2])

$$\mathbb{C}_{\mathbf{a}}^m := \mathbb{C}^m / \Gamma_{\mathbf{a}}$$

so that we can think of $(g_{\mathbf{a}}^f, J_{\mathbf{a}}^f, \omega_{\mathbf{a}}^f)$ as the standard flat metric on $\mathbb{C}^m / \Gamma_{\mathbf{a}}$. We shall use the inclusion $\dot{P}_m \subset \dot{C}_m$, which in term of $(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{\ell})$ becomes

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \times \cdots \times (\alpha_{\ell-1}, \alpha_{\ell}) \times (0, \infty) \subset (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \times \cdots \times (\alpha_{\ell-1}, \alpha_{\ell}) \times (\alpha_{\ell}, \infty),$$

in order to compare the restrictions of $g_{\mathbf{a}}^f$ and $g_{\mathbf{a}}$ to the common subset

$$(M_{\mathbf{a}}^0)_{\lambda} := (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \times \cdots \times (\alpha_{\ell-1}, \alpha_{\ell}) \times (\lambda, \infty) \times P_{\mathbf{a}}$$

for some $\lambda > 0$. Noting that ξ_{ℓ} extends as a smooth function on $(M_{\mathbf{a}})_{\lambda}$ and $(\mathbb{C}_{\mathbf{a}}^m)_{\lambda}$ (as it is a simple root of the polynomial $\prod_{j=1}^{\ell} (t - \xi_j) = t^{\ell} - \sigma_1 t^{\ell-1} + \cdots + (-1)^{\ell} \sigma_{\ell}$ which has smooth coefficients equal to momenta), we denote respectively by $(\mathbb{C}_{\mathbf{a}}^m)_{\lambda} \subset \mathbb{C}_{\mathbf{a}}^m$ and $(M_{\mathbf{a}})_{\lambda} \subset M_{\mathbf{a}}$ the pre-images of (λ, ∞) by the smooth function ξ_{ℓ} , which are complements of compact subsets in $M_{\mathbf{a}}$ and $\mathbb{C}_{\mathbf{a}}^m$, respectively. Our objective then will be to find a T^m -equivariant biholomorphism $\Phi : ((M_{\mathbf{a}})_{\lambda}, J_{\mathbf{a}}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}_{\mathbf{a}}^m)_{\lambda}$ and evaluate at infinity $(\Phi^{-1})^*(\omega_{\mathbf{a}} - \omega_{\mathbf{a}}^f)$.

By [5, Thm. 1, (65) & (70)], Kähler potentials $H^f(\xi), H(\xi)$ for $(J_{\mathbf{a}}^f, \omega_{\mathbf{a}}^f)$ and $(J_{\mathbf{a}}, \omega_{\mathbf{a}})$, respectively, are given by

$$(3.44) \quad \begin{aligned} H^f(\xi) &= \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \left(\sum_{r=0}^{\ell} (-1)^r \alpha_j^{\ell-r} \sigma_r^{\alpha} \right) H^j + \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \int_{\alpha_j}^{\xi_j} \frac{p_c(t) \Theta(t)}{p(t)} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \xi_j - \sigma_1^{\alpha} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_1 - \sigma_1^{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_j} \right) x_j \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{\ell} \sum_{k_j=1}^{n_j} \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_{\ell}}{a_j} \right) \tilde{x}_k^j = \frac{1}{4} \|z\|^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$(3.45) \quad \begin{aligned} H(\xi) &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} \xi_j - \sigma_1^{\alpha} + \int_{\lambda}^{\xi_{\ell}} \left(\frac{p(x)}{F_{\ell}(x)} - 1 \right) dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \|z\|^2 - \int_{\lambda}^{\xi_{\ell}} \frac{ax + b}{F_{\ell}(x)} dx, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the expression (3.43) for the square norm function $||z||^2$ on \mathbb{C}^m . In the above equalities, σ_r^α stands for the r -th elementary symmetric function of $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_\ell)$, and H^j denotes the Kähler potential (3.41). Comparing with the notation of [5], the r.h.s of the first line of each equality is given by $\sum_{r=0}^\ell (-1)^r \sigma_r^\alpha u_r$ where u_0 is the Kähler potential given by [5, (65)] whereas u_r ($r > 0$) are the pluriharmonic functions given by [5, (70)], and we have also used that in our case $p_c(t) = p(t)/\Theta(t) = \prod_{j=1}^\ell (t - \alpha_j)^{n_j}$, $F_j(t) = p(t)$ for $j = 1, \dots, \ell - 1$, and $F_\ell(x) = p(x) + ax + b$. (Recall that, by the classification of [5], in the flat case $a = b = 0$.)

An important observation, which follows from the second and third lines in (3.44) is that

$$(3.46) \quad \sum_{j=1}^\ell \xi_j = \sigma_1^\alpha + \sum_{k=1}^\ell \left(\frac{a_0 \cdots a_\ell}{a_k} \right) x_k = \sigma_1^\alpha + \frac{1}{2} ||z||^2.$$

As $(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{\ell-1}) \in [\alpha_1, \alpha_2] \times \cdots \times [\alpha_{\ell-1}, \alpha_\ell]$ are bounded functions on $(M_{\mathbf{a}})_\lambda = (\mathbb{C}_{\mathbf{a}}^m)_\lambda$, $\frac{1}{2} ||z||^2$ goes to ∞ with the same rate as ξ_ℓ does (recall that ξ_ℓ is smooth on $(M_{\mathbf{a}})_\lambda$ as being a simple root of the polynomial $\prod_{j=1}^\ell (t - \xi_j) = t^\ell - \sigma_1 t^{\ell-1} + \cdots + (-1)^\ell \sigma_\ell$ whereas $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{\ell-1}$ are at least continuous, see [5, Prop. 14]). In other words,

$$(3.47) \quad \xi_\ell = \frac{1}{2} ||z||^2 + O(1).$$

It is shown in [5, (70)] that pluriharmonic functions y_j^f, y_j respectively for the almost-complex structures $J_{\mathbf{a}}^f$ and $J_{\mathbf{a}}$ on $(M_{\mathbf{a}})_\lambda$ are given by

$$(3.48) \quad \begin{aligned} y_j^f &= - \sum_{i=1}^\ell (-1)^j \alpha_i^{\ell-j} H^i - \sum_{i=1}^\ell \int^{\xi_i} \frac{(-1)^j x^{\ell-j}}{\Theta(x)} dx, \\ y_j &= - \sum_{i=1}^\ell (-1)^j \alpha_i^{\ell-j} H^i - \sum_{i=1}^\ell \int^{\xi_i} \frac{(-1)^j x^{\ell-j} p(x)}{\Theta(x) F_i(x)} dx \\ &= - \sum_{i=1}^\ell (-1)^j \alpha_i^{\ell-j} H^i - \sum_{i=1}^\ell \int^{\xi_i} \frac{(-1)^j x^{\ell-j}}{\Theta(x)} dx \\ &\quad + (-1)^j \int^{\xi_\ell} \frac{x^{\ell-j} (F_\ell(x) - p(x))}{\Theta(x) F_\ell(x)} dx \\ &= y_j^f + (-1)^j \int^{\xi_\ell} \frac{x^{\ell-j} (ax + b)}{\Theta(x) F_\ell(x)} dx, \end{aligned}$$

Note that in the above formulae, y_j^f and y_j are determined modulo constants of integrations, an ambiguity which we fix by letting

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{y}_k^f &:= \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \int^{\xi_i} \frac{\prod_{j \neq k} (x - \alpha_j)}{\Theta(x)} dx \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \log |\xi_i - \alpha_k|. \\
 \tilde{y}_k &:= \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \int^{\xi_i} \frac{\prod_{j \neq k} (x - \alpha_j) p(x)}{\Theta(x) F_i(x)} dx \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \log |\xi_i - \alpha_k| - \int_{\lambda}^{\xi_{\ell}} \frac{ax + b}{(x - \alpha_k) F_{\ell}(x)} dx,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.49}$$

where the products are defined over indices $j, k \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}$.

As in the proof of Lemma 13, each set $(y_1^f, \dots, y_{\ell}^f)$ (resp. (y_1, \dots, y_{ℓ})) of pluriharmonic functions can be completed with the pull-backs of pluriharmonic functions $(y_{k_j}^j)$ on each factor $\mathbb{C}P^{n_j}$ and with respective angular coordinates (t_1^f, \dots, t_m^f) (resp. (t_1, \dots, t_m)), so that $(y_j^f, y_{k_j}^j)$ (resp. $(y_j, y_{k_j}^j)$) form the T^m -invariant part of an adapted T^m -equivariant holomorphic chart on $(\mathring{\mathbb{C}}_{\mathbf{a}}^m)_{\lambda}$ (resp. $(\mathring{M}_{\mathbf{a}})_{\lambda}$). We are going to construct a T^m -equivariant diffeomorphism Φ on $(M_{\mathbf{a}})_{\lambda}$ which maps $J_{\mathbf{a}}$ to $J_{\mathbf{a}}^f$ and satisfies

$$y_r \circ \Phi = y_r^f; \quad y_{k_j}^j \circ \Phi = y_{k_j}^j; \quad t_k \circ \Phi = t_k^f.$$

As Φ acts trivially on $y_{k_j}^j$, it must be fibre-wise, i.e. defined by a diffeomorphism $(\varphi_1(\xi), \dots, \varphi_{\ell}(\xi)) := (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{\ell}) \circ \Phi$, which we shall denote by $\Phi(\xi)$.

Using that

$$\prod_{j \neq k} (x - \alpha_j) = \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} (-1)^{j-1} \sigma_{j-1}^{\alpha}(\hat{\alpha}_k) x^{\ell-j},$$

where we recall that $\sigma_{j-1}^{\alpha}(\hat{\alpha}_k)$ denotes the $(j-1)$ -th elementary symmetric function of the $(\ell-1)$ elements $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{\ell}\} \setminus \{\alpha_k\}$, and that for each $k = 1, \dots, \ell$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} (-1)^{j-1} \sigma_{j-1}^{\alpha}(\hat{\alpha}_k) y_j^f = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} (-1)^{j-1} \sigma_{j-1}^{\alpha}(\hat{\alpha}_k) y_j \right) \circ \Phi,$$

(3.48) implies that $\Phi(\xi)$ sends \tilde{y}_k to \tilde{y}_k^f . Exponentiating (3.49), one finds that

$$\exp \left(- \int_{\lambda}^{\varphi_{\ell}(\xi)} \frac{ax + b}{(x - \alpha_k) F_{\ell}(x)} dx \right) (x_k \circ \Phi) = x_k,$$

see (3.17). As $\varphi_{\ell}(\xi) \in (\lambda, \infty)$ and $F_{\ell}(x)$ is a polynomial of degree $m \geq 2$, it follows that the functions $\int_{\lambda}^{\varphi_{\ell}(\xi)} \frac{ax+b}{(x-\alpha_k)F_{\ell}(x)} dx$ are uniformly bounded on $(M_{\mathbf{a}})_{\lambda} = (\mathbb{C}_{\mathbf{a}}^m)_{\lambda}$, i.e.

$$x_k \circ \Phi = O(x_k).$$

Using (3.3) and that ξ_i and $\varphi_i(\xi)$ take values in $[\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1}]$ for $i = 1, \dots, \ell - 1$ (and are thus uniformly bounded) we conclude

$$(3.51) \quad \varphi_\ell(\xi) = M\xi_\ell + O(1) = \frac{M}{2}||z||^2 + O(1),$$

for some positive real constant M . A closer look at (3.50) (using (3.3) and (3.51)) yields in fact

$$(3.52) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} (\varphi_j(\xi) - \xi_j) &= \xi_\ell \int_{\lambda}^{\varphi_\ell(\xi)} \left(\frac{ax+b}{xF_\ell(x)} \right) dx + O(\xi_\ell^{1-m}) \\ &= -\frac{a}{2(m-1)} \xi_\ell^{2-m} + O(\xi_\ell^{1-m}). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, using (3.44), together with (3.3)

$$\begin{aligned} H(\Phi(\xi)) - H^f(\xi) &= \left(H(\Phi(\xi)) - H^f(\Phi(\xi)) \right) + \left(H^f(\Phi(\xi)) - H^f(\xi) \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\lambda}^{\varphi_\ell(\xi)} \left(\frac{ax+b}{F_\ell(x)} \right) dx + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} (\varphi_j(\xi) - \xi_j) \\ &= -\frac{a}{2} \int_{\lambda}^{\xi_\ell} \frac{x}{F_\ell(x)} dx - \frac{a}{4(m-1)} \xi_\ell^{2-m} + O(\xi_\ell^{1-m}), \end{aligned}$$

showing that (via (3.47))

$$\begin{aligned} H(\Phi(\xi)) &= \frac{1}{4}||z||^2 + \frac{a}{4(m-2)(m-1)} \xi_m^{2-m} + O(\xi_m^{1-m}) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}||z||^2 + \frac{2^{m-4}a}{(m-2)(m-1)} ||z||^{4-2m} + O(||z||^{3-2m}) \end{aligned}$$

when $m \geq 3$, and

$$\begin{aligned} H(\Phi(\xi)) &= \frac{1}{4}||z||^2 - \frac{a}{4} \log \xi_2 - \frac{a}{4} + O(\xi_2^{-1}) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}||z||^2 - \frac{a}{4} \log ||z||^2 + O(||z||^{-2}) \end{aligned}$$

when $m = 2$. □

3.4. Proof of Theorem A. Theorem A follows from of Corollary 15 and Proposition 17. □

4. SCALAR-FLAT KÄHLER ALE SURFACES

This is the case $m = 2$. There are two possibilities, depending on the number of distinct positive integers a_i of the weigh vector $\mathbf{a} = (a_0, a_1, a_2)$.

Case 1. $a_2 > a_1$. The metric is of the form (3.7) with all $n_j = 0$ and $\ell = 2$. This is the *orthotoric construction* of [5]:

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_{\mathbf{a}} &= (\xi_2 - \xi_1) \left(-\frac{d\xi_1^2}{\Theta_1(\xi_1)} + \frac{d\xi_2^2}{\Theta_2(\xi_2)} \right) \\
 &+ \frac{1}{(\xi_2 - \xi_1)} \left(-\Theta_1(\xi_1)(dt_1 + \xi_2 dt_2)^2 + \Theta_2(\xi_2)(dt_1 + \xi_1 dt_2)^2 \right) \\
 \omega_{\mathbf{a}} &= d\sigma_1 \wedge dt_1 + d\sigma_2 \wedge dt_2 \\
 &= d\xi_1 \wedge (dt_1 + \xi_2 dt_2) + d\xi_2 \wedge (dt_1 + \xi_1 dt_2).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.1}$$

where:

- $\xi_1 \in (-a_0 a_2, -a_0 a_1), \xi_2 \in (0, \infty), \Theta_1(x) = 2(x + a_0 a_1)(x + a_0 a_2), \Theta_2(x) = 2x(x + a_0^2), b_0 > 0;$
- $\sigma_1 = \xi_1 + \xi_2; \sigma_2 = \xi_1 + \xi_2;$

We have shown in the previous section that using suitable momentum coordinates (x_1, x_2) instead of (ξ_1, ξ_2) , the metric is defined on $\mathring{M} = \mathring{P} \times T^2$ where

$$\mathring{P} = \left\{ (x_1, x_2) : x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0, x_1 + x_2 - 1 > 0 \right\}.
 \tag{4.2}$$

and satisfies the first-order boundary conditions (3.16) with respect to the inward normals

$$v_1 = a_0 a_2(1, 0), \quad v_2 = a_0 a_1(0, 1), \quad v_0 = a_1 a_2(1, 1).
 \tag{4.3}$$

By Corollary 15, it extends to define a scalar-flat Kähler ALE metric on $\mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, a_2}^2$ when a_i are taken to be integers with $\gcd(a_0, a_1, a_2) = 1$.

Case 2. $a_2 = a_1$. This is the case $\ell = 1$ and $n_1 = 1$ in (3.7), when the metric $g_{\mathbf{a}}$ becomes a particular case of (2.1) with $n = 1$ (often referred to as the *Calabi ansatz*), see Remark 7. The toric aspects of (2.1) allow one to construct scalar-flat Kähler ALE metric on $\mathring{M} = \mathring{P} \times T^2$ for which the corresponding matrix-valued function \mathbf{H} verifies the boundary conditions (3.16) with respect to normals

$$v_1 = a_0 a_1(1, 0), \quad v_2 = a_0 a_1(0, 1), \quad v_0 = a_1^2(1, 1), \quad a_0, a_1 > 0,
 \tag{4.4}$$

i.e. (4.3) in the case when $a_1 = a_2$. Indeed, let $y \in [0, \ell]$ be a momentum coordinate for an S^1 -isometric action on $\check{g}_{\mathbb{C}P^1}$ (which reflects the normalization used for $\check{g}_{\mathbb{C}P^1}$), and let

$$\sigma_1 = z, \sigma_2 = zy,$$

be the momenta for the two commuting Killing fields of (2.1). The metric is then defined on $\mathring{\Sigma} \times T^2$ where

$$\mathring{\Sigma} = \{(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) : \sigma_1 - a > 0, \sigma_2 > 0, \ell\sigma_1 - \sigma_2 > 0\},$$

and verifies (3.16) with respective normals

$$u_1 = (1, 0), \quad u_2 = (0, 1), \quad u_0 = (\ell, -1).$$

The affine transformation

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{a\ell}(\ell\sigma_1 - \sigma_2), \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{a\ell}\sigma_2,$$

sends $\mathring{\Sigma}$ to \mathring{P} , with inward normals

$$v_1 = \ell a(1, 0), \quad v_2 = \ell a(0, 1), \quad v_0 = a(1, 1).$$

Thus, putting

$$a = a_1^2, \quad \ell = \frac{a_0}{a_1}$$

we obtain a scalar-flat Kähler solution on $\mathring{P} \times T^2$, satisfying (3.16) with respect to the normals (4.4). The metric is Ricci-flat iff $a_0 = 2a_1$.

We now turn to a 4-dimensional phenomenon brought to our attention by J. Viaclovsky [30]. Being of Calabi-type or orthotoric, the metric $(g_{\mathbf{a}}, \omega_{\mathbf{a}}, J_{\mathbf{a}})$ is also *ambitoric* in the sense of [8]. Indeed, assuming that we are in the generic orthotoric case for instance, it has been shown in [4] that

$$(4.5) \quad \begin{aligned} \tilde{g}_{\mathbf{a}} &= \frac{1}{(\xi_1 - \xi_2)^2} g_{\mathbf{a}}, \\ \tilde{\omega}_{\mathbf{a}} &= \frac{d\xi_1 \wedge (dt_1 + \xi_2 dt_2)}{(\xi_1 - \xi_2)^2} - \frac{d\xi_2 \wedge (dt_1 + \xi_1 dt_2)}{(\xi_1 - \xi_2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

defines another Kähler structure on $\mathring{M} = \mathring{\Xi} \times T^2$ for which $\tilde{g}_{\mathbf{a}}$ is in the conformal class of $g_{\mathbf{a}}$ but the corresponding complex structure $\tilde{J}_{\mathbf{a}}$ (or, equivalently, the symplectic form $\tilde{\omega}_{\mathbf{a}}$) induces the opposite orientation of $(\mathring{M}, J_{\mathbf{a}})$. As $(g_{\mathbf{a}}, \omega_{\mathbf{a}}, J_{\mathbf{a}})$ is scalar-flat, it is anti-self-dual with respect to its canonical orientation. Thus, $(\tilde{g}_{\mathbf{a}}, \tilde{\omega}_{\mathbf{a}}, \tilde{J}_{\mathbf{a}})$ becomes self-dual with respect to its canonical orientation, or equivalently Bochner-flat, see [13] for a complete local classification. Furthermore, the momenta for the Killing vector fields $K_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial t_i}$ with respect to $\tilde{\omega}_{\mathbf{a}}$ are

$$(4.6) \quad \tilde{\sigma}_1 = -\frac{1}{(\xi_1 - \xi_2)}, \quad \tilde{\sigma}_2 = -\frac{\xi_1 + \xi_2}{2(\xi_1 - \xi_2)},$$

whereas the corresponding matrix-valued function $\tilde{\mathbf{H}} = \left(\tilde{g}_{\mathbf{a}}(K_i, K_j) \right)$ becomes

$$(4.7) \quad \tilde{\mathbf{H}} = \frac{1}{(\xi_1 - \xi_2)^3} \begin{pmatrix} \Theta_1(\xi_1) - \Theta_2(\xi_2) & \xi_2 \Theta_1(\xi_1) - \xi_1 \Theta_2(\xi_2) \\ \xi_2 \Theta_1(\xi_1) - \xi_1 \Theta_2(\xi_2) & \xi_2^2 \Theta_1(\xi_1) - \xi_1^2 \Theta_2(\xi_2) \end{pmatrix}.$$

It is straightforward to check that

Lemma 18. $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ is polynomial with respect to $(\tilde{\sigma}_1, \tilde{\sigma}_2)$.

Furthermore, as the general theory in [9] predicts and as it can be checked explicitly, the change of coordinates (4.6) sends the domain $\mathring{\Xi} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \times (0, +\infty)$ into the (bounded) simplex

$$(4.8) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathring{\Sigma} = \left\{ (\tilde{\sigma}_1, \tilde{\sigma}_2) : L_1 = \alpha_1 \tilde{\sigma}_1 + \tilde{\sigma}_2 - \frac{1}{2} > 0, \quad L_2 = -\alpha_2 \tilde{\sigma}_1 - \tilde{\sigma}_2 + \frac{1}{2} > 0, \right. \\ \left. L_0 = \tilde{\sigma}_2 + \frac{1}{2} > 0 \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

where, we recall, $\alpha_1 = -a_0 a_2, \alpha_2 = -a_0 a_1$ are the roots of Θ_1 , and $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ extends smoothly over $\partial \mathring{\Sigma}$, satisfying the boundary conditions (3.16) at any face of $\mathring{\Sigma}$, except possibly at the vertex $(0, \frac{1}{2})$, with respect to the inward normals

$$(4.9) \quad \tilde{u}_j = \frac{-2}{\Theta'_1(\alpha_j)}(\alpha_j, 1), \quad j = 1, 2, \quad \tilde{u}_0 = \frac{-2}{\Theta'_2(0)}(0, 1) = \frac{1}{a_0^2}(0, 1),$$

By Lemma 18 and continuity, the boundary conditions at the vertex $(0, \frac{1}{2})$ must also hold. Noting that the affine transformation

$$\tilde{x}_1 = \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2} \left(\alpha_1 \tilde{\sigma}_1 + \tilde{\sigma}_2 - \frac{1}{2} \right), \quad \tilde{x}_2 = \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2 - \alpha_1} \left(\alpha_2 \tilde{\sigma}_1 + \tilde{\sigma}_2 - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

sends $\overset{\circ}{\Sigma}$ to the standard simplex

$$\overset{\circ}{S} = \left\{ (\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2) : \tilde{x}_1 > 0, \tilde{x}_2 > 0, 1 - \tilde{x}_1 - \tilde{x}_2 > 0 \right\}$$

and the normals (4.9) to

$$v_1 = \frac{1}{a_0 a_1}(1, 0), \quad v_2 = \frac{1}{a_0 a_2}(0, 1), \quad v_0 = \frac{1}{a_0^2}(-1, -1).$$

We conclude that

$$v_1 = \lambda_{\mathbf{a}} a_0 a_2(1, 0), \quad v_2 = \lambda_{\mathbf{a}} a_0 a_1(0, 1), \quad v_0 = \lambda_{\mathbf{a}} a_1 a_2(-1, -1),$$

where

$$(4.10) \quad \lambda_{\mathbf{a}} = a_0^2 a_1 a_2.$$

Similar phenomenon happens in the Calabi-type case too, i.e. when $a_1 = a_2$, see [15]. In the toric setting described in this section, the negatively oriented conformal Kähler structure is

$$\tilde{g}_{\mathbf{a}} = \frac{1}{z^2} g_{\mathbf{a}}, \quad \tilde{\omega}_{\mathbf{a}} = \frac{1}{z} \left(\tilde{\omega}_{\mathbb{C}P^1} - \frac{1}{z} dz \wedge \theta \right),$$

which is again of Calabi type, by replacing z with $\tilde{z} = 1/z$. Thus,

$$\tilde{\sigma}_1 = \frac{1}{z}, \quad \tilde{\sigma}_2 = \frac{y}{z}$$

are momenta with respect to $\tilde{\omega}_{\mathbf{a}}$; the Kähler metric $(\tilde{g}_{\mathbf{a}}, \tilde{\omega}_{\mathbf{a}})$ is thus defined over $\overset{\circ}{\Sigma} \times T^2$, where

$$\overset{\circ}{\Sigma} = \left\{ \frac{1}{a} - \tilde{\sigma}_1 > 0, \tilde{\sigma}_2 > 0, \ell \tilde{\sigma}_1 - \tilde{\sigma}_2 > 0 \right\}.$$

It satisfies (3.16) on the faces of $\overset{\circ}{\Sigma}$ with respect to the normals

$$\tilde{u}_1 = (-1, 0), \quad \tilde{u}_2 = (0, 1), \quad \tilde{u}_0 = (\ell, -1),$$

except possibly at the vertex $(0, 0)$. As $(\tilde{g}_{\mathbf{a}}, \tilde{\omega}_{\mathbf{a}})$ is Bochner-flat, the matrix valued function $\tilde{\mathbf{H}} = \left(\tilde{g}_{\mathbf{a}}(K_i, K_j) \right)$ is polynomial in momenta (this follows, for example, from the local classification [13], but in our situation can also be checked directly), so that the boundary conditions at $(0, 0)$ are satisfied too. The affine transformation

$$(4.11) \quad \tilde{x}_1 = \frac{a}{\ell}(\ell \tilde{\sigma}_1 - \tilde{\sigma}_2), \quad \tilde{x}_2 = \frac{a}{\ell} \tilde{\sigma}_2,$$

sends $\overset{\circ}{\Sigma}$ to $\overset{\circ}{S}$, with inward normals

$$v_1 = \frac{\ell}{a}(1, 0), \quad v_2 = \frac{\ell}{a}(0, 1), \quad v_0 = \frac{1}{a}(-1, -1).$$

As $a = a_1^2$, $\ell = a_0/a_1$, we get again

$$v_1 = \lambda_{\mathbf{a}} a_0 a_1(1, 0), \quad v_2 = \lambda_{\mathbf{a}} a_0 a_1(0, 1), \quad v_0 = \lambda_{\mathbf{a}} a_1^2(-1, -1),$$

where

$$(4.12) \quad \lambda_{\mathbf{a}} = 1/a_1^4.$$

We summarize

Proposition 19. *For any $\mathbf{a} = (a_0, a_1, a_2)$, with $a_i > 0$, the Kähler metric $(\tilde{g}_{\mathbf{a}}, \tilde{\omega}_{\mathbf{a}}, \tilde{J}_{\mathbf{a}})$ is Bochner-flat, and, on $\mathring{S} \times T^2$, satisfies (3.16) with respect to the inward normals*

$$(4.13) \quad v_1 = \lambda_{\mathbf{a}} a_0 a_2 (1, 0), \quad v_2 = \lambda_{\mathbf{a}} a_0 a_1 (0, 1), \quad v_0 = \lambda_{\mathbf{a}} a_1 a_2 (-1, -1),$$

where $\lambda_{\mathbf{a}} > 0$ is the constant given by (4.10) when $a_1 \neq a_2$, and by (4.12) when $a_1 = a_2$.

4.1. Proof of Theorem B. By Proposition 19 and [6, Prop. 1], the metric $\tilde{g}_{\mathbf{a}}$ compactifies on $\mathbb{C}P_{a_0, a_1, a_2}^2$ (see e.g. [2, 6] for a toric description of a compact weighted-projective space) and defines a Bochner-flat Kähler metric. However, the Bochner-flat Kähler metric on $\mathbb{C}P_{a_0, a_1, a_2}^2$ is unique, up to isometries and homotheties: this follows for instance from the fact that any Bochner-flat Kähler metric is extremal, by using the uniqueness of the extremal Kähler metrics, established in the toric case in [19].

In the Calabi case ($a_1 = a_2$), the argument is essentially done in [15]: As $g_{\mathbf{a}} = \tilde{z}^{-2} \tilde{g}_{\mathbf{a}}$, the conformal factor is given by

$$\tilde{z} = \tilde{\sigma}_1 = \frac{1}{a} (\tilde{x}_1 + \tilde{x}_2).$$

The latter is a smooth and positive function on $M = \mathbb{C}P_{a_0, a_1, a_1}^2 \setminus [1, 0, 0]$, and therefore the metric $\frac{1}{a} (\tilde{x}_1 + \tilde{x}_2)^{-2} \tilde{g}_{\mathbf{a}}$ is well-defined on that subset; it is complete because it is conformally compact, and by construction, when restricted to the pre-image \mathring{M} of \mathring{S} it coincides with $g_{\mathbf{a}}$ restricted to the pre-image of \mathring{P} . These two metrics are therefore isometric, being both complete and isometric over dense subsets.

Similarly, in the orthotoric case ($a_2 > a_1$), $g_{\mathbf{a}} = \tilde{\sigma}_1^{-2} \tilde{g}_{\mathbf{a}}$, with

$$\tilde{\sigma}_1 = \frac{1}{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} (\alpha_1 \tilde{x}_1 + \alpha_2 \tilde{x}_2) = - \left(\frac{\tilde{x}_1}{a_0 a_1} + \frac{\tilde{x}_2}{a_0 a_2} \right)$$

is clearly strictly negative on $M = \mathbb{C}P_{a_0, a_1, a_2}^2 \setminus [1, 0, 0]$. It follows again that

$$\left(\frac{\tilde{x}_1}{a_0 a_1} + \frac{\tilde{x}_2}{a_0 a_2} \right)^{-2} \tilde{g}_{\mathbf{a}}$$

is well-defined and complete on M , and therefore isometric to the complete scalar-flat Kähler ALE metric on $\mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, a_2}^2$. \square

5. RESOLUTION OF SINGULARITIES OF TYPE \mathfrak{J}

5.1. Gluing weighted projective spaces and resolutions. Let $\Gamma_{\mathbf{b}}$ be a finite cyclic subgroup of $U(m)$ of type \mathfrak{J} . By Definition B there exists a weight vector \mathbf{a} congruent to \mathbf{b} such that the weighted projective space $\mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m}^m$ is either smooth or has only singularities of type \mathfrak{J} . Such space comes equipped with a canonical projection

$$q : \mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^m / \Gamma_{\mathbf{a}}$$

given in homogeneous coordinates by

$$q([z_0 : z_1 : \dots : z_m]) = (\zeta^{a_1} z_1, \dots, \zeta^{a_m} z_m)$$

where ζ is such that $\zeta^{a_0} = z_0$. Clearly, the above map is well-defined as a map with values in $\mathbb{C}^m / \Gamma_{\mathbf{a}} = \mathbb{C}^m / \Gamma_{\mathbf{b}}$.

If $\mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m}$ is smooth, i.e. $a_1 = \dots = a_m = 1$ we are done, as q is the resolution we were looking for. However, $\mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m}^m$ will have in general isolated

singularities of type \mathfrak{I} . Specifically, consider the open set $V_1 \subset \mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m}^m$ given by the condition $\{z_1 \neq 0\}$. As in the case of a smooth projective space, there are corresponding affine coordinates obtained by fixing $z_1 = 1$. For this, we choose ζ such that $\zeta^{a_1} = 1/z_1$. Then $[z_0 : z_1 : \dots : z_m] = [\zeta^{-a_0} z_0 : \zeta^{a_1} z_1 : \dots : \zeta^{a_m} z_m]$. Since ζ is only defined up to an a_1 -th root of unity, we obtain affine coordinates chart $V_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^m/\Gamma_{\mathbf{b}'}$, where $\mathbf{b}' = (a_1, -a_0, a_2, \dots, a_m)$. If V_1 is not smooth, there is a singularity of type \mathfrak{I} at a point which, without loss of generality, we can take to be $x_1 = [0 : 1 : 0 : \dots : 0] \in V_1$ corresponding to $0 \in \mathbb{C}^m/\Gamma_{\mathbf{b}'}$. Since this is a singularity of type \mathfrak{I} , there exists a weight vector \mathbf{a}' congruent to \mathbf{b}' such that $\mathbb{C}P_{-a'_0, a'_1, \dots, a'_m}$ is a weighted projective space of non-compact type with singularities of type \mathfrak{I} together with a canonical projection $p : \mathbb{C}P_{-a'_0, a'_1, \dots, a'_m} \rightarrow V_1$.

We construct a new complex manifold \mathcal{Y}' out of $\mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m}$ and $\mathbb{C}P_{-a'_0, a'_1, \dots, a'_m}$ using p as a gluing map. More precisely

$$\mathcal{Y}' := \left(\mathbb{C}P_{-a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m} \setminus \{x_1\} \sqcup \mathbb{C}P_{-a'_0, a'_1, \dots, a'_m} \right) / \sim$$

where \sim is the equivalence relation defined by $x \sim y$ (and $y \sim x$) if $x \in V_1 \setminus \{x_1\}$ and $y \in \mathbb{C}P_{-a'_0, a'_1, \dots, a'_m} \setminus p^{-1}(x_1)$ with the property that $p(y) = x$. By definition \mathcal{Y}' is also endowed with a canonical projection

$$q' : \mathcal{Y}' \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^m/\Gamma_{\mathbf{b}}.$$

There may be residual singularities of type \mathfrak{I} in \mathcal{Y}' . By the definition of such singularities, the above construction can be iterated a finite number of times, providing a finite sequence of complex manifold

$$(5.1) \quad \mathcal{Y} = \mathcal{Y}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_{n-1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_0 = \mathbb{C}^m/\Gamma_{\mathbf{b}},$$

where \mathcal{Y} is smooth and each \mathcal{Y}_{i+1} is obtained by gluing a weighted projective space of non-compact type onto \mathcal{Y}_i as above. The composition map

$$\pi : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^m/\Gamma_{\mathbf{b}}$$

is called a *resolution of type \mathfrak{I}* .

Let \mathcal{X} be a complex orbifold with singularities of type \mathfrak{I} (i.e. which has singularities modelled on neighbourhood of singularities of type \mathfrak{I} , see Sect. 1.2). The resolutions of type \mathfrak{I} are readily extended to this setting. More precisely, we say that $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}$ is a resolution of type \mathfrak{I} of \mathcal{X} if there exists a finite sequence of orbifolds with singularities of type \mathfrak{I}

$$(5.2) \quad \widehat{\mathcal{X}} = \mathcal{X}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{n-1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_0 = \mathcal{X},$$

where $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}$ is smooth, and each \mathcal{X}_{i+1} is obtained by gluing a weighted projective space of non-compact type onto \mathcal{X}_i .

5.2. Resolution of extremal Kähler metrics. Let \mathcal{X} be a complex orbifold with singularities of type \mathfrak{I} . Assume that \mathcal{X} is endowed with an extremal Kähler metric with Kähler form ω , which is smooth in the orbifold sense. We consider a resolution $\widehat{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ of type \mathfrak{I} obtained by gluing a finite number of weighted projective spaces of non-compact type as in (5.2). We want to prove that $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}$ carries smooth extremal Kähler metrics in suitable Kähler classes as well.

Using the the result of Arezzo–Lena–Mazzieri [11], which is a refinement of the Arezzo–Pacard gluing theory [12] to the extremal case, we obtain the following result:

Theorem 20. *Let \mathcal{X} be a complex orbifold with isolated singularities of type \mathfrak{J} and $p_1 : \mathcal{X}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be the first step for constructing a resolution of type \mathfrak{J} .*

If \mathcal{X} carries an extremal Kähler metric with Kähler class $\Omega \in H^2(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{R})$, then any neighbourhood of $p_1^ \Omega \in H^2(\mathcal{X}_1, \mathbb{R})$ contains a Kähler class Ω_1 represented by an extremal Kähler metric on \mathcal{X}_1 .*

Proof. The complex orbifold \mathcal{X} has only singularities of type \mathfrak{J} . In particular they are isolated. The complex orbifold \mathcal{X}_1 is obtained by gluing a weighted projective spaces of non-compact type. This space carries a scalar-flat Kähler ALE metric by Theorem A. Furthermore, the ALE metric has a good decay at infinity, in the sense that it satisfies Proposition 17. This technical fact is important as it is required for using the Arezzo–Pacard gluing theorem.

Relying on the Arezzo–Pacard and Arezzo–Lena–Mazzieri gluing theory [12, 11], a tiny copy of the ALE metric on the weighted projective space can be glued onto the extremal Kähler metric of \mathcal{X} in order to obtain a nearby extremal Kähler metric on \mathcal{X}_1 . Notice that the gluing procedure provides a smooth extremal Kähler metric on \mathcal{X}_1 in a Kähler class very close to $p_1^*[\omega] \in H^2(\mathcal{X}_1, \mathbb{R})$. \square

Using the above theorem iteratively, we obtain an extremal Kähler orbifold metric on each step \mathcal{X}_i of the resolution (5.2). Thus we obtain the following corollary:

Corollary 21. *Let \mathcal{X} be a complex orbifold with isolated singularities of type \mathfrak{J} and $p : \hat{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a resolution of type \mathfrak{J} .*

If \mathcal{X} carries an extremal Kähler metric with Kähler class $\Omega \in H^2(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{R})$, then any neighbourhood of $p^ \Omega \in H^2(\mathcal{X}_1, \mathbb{R})$ contains a Kähler class $\hat{\Omega}$ represented by an extremal Kähler metric on $\hat{\mathcal{X}}$.*

Theorem C is just a consequence of the above corollary.

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